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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Aviation Sees Fog Conquered

Ford Says Much Better Autos

U. S. Army Needs 2320 Planes

Nova Scotia Rests MacDonald

Dillinger Pays Outlawry's Fee

Panama Woman Leads Relief

TRANSPORTATION, both by air and land, acclaims new and far-reaching developments just ahead. Massachusetts Institute of Technology finds a way to dissipate fog, the most formidable barrier to uninterrupted and safe aviation. At Round Hill, Mass., a chemical solution worked out by Henry G. Houghton Jr. is sprayed from a pipe, causing a dense fog to condense and fall as water, revealing buildings 2000 feet away. It is believed fog-enshrouded landing fields can now be cleared and planes guided down. Planes and ships at sea, presently, may be able to open their own roads. Years of patient, skillful work bring understanding and a remedy—The whole human race will benefit by Tech's conquest of the fog.

¶ Detroit, world motorcar capital, is startled to hear Henry Ford declare automobiles are still in their oxcart and corduroy road stage. "It took 30 years to produce the V-8 Ford," says this genius of the low-price, practical car, and "it almost frightens me when I look ahead and see how far we've got to go." Mr. Ford is specific, in an interview, as to what is needed to bring better motorcars and solve all economic and industrial problems. "It is a revival of plain, old-fashioned Americanism—the pioneer spirit that isn't afraid to tackle anything."

¶ The U. S. Army Air Corps' fighting strength should be increased more than 50 per cent, finds the Newton D. Baker investigating committee. But it finds the navy's air force to be the strongest of its kind, and that the United States leads the world both in quality and quantity of civil aviation. While discounting possibilities of an air invasion, the committee recommends immediate addition of 1000 planes to bring the army's total up to 2320, with 350 officers added. It disapproves union of army and navy air forces in one—Alarmist tales of America's air unfitness are happily proved untrue.

¶ Stockholm sees the Woman's Christian Temperance Union pledge itself to work for strengthening the membership and authority of the League of Nations. It calls also for settlement of disputes and revisions of injustices by boards of conciliation or judicial procedure. Exaggerated nationalism, political, racial and economic, is declared to be the basis of many difficulties. It will oppose this and work for international coöperation—Otherwise, no social progress can be made.

¶ The Pacific coast striking stevedores prepare to vote on whether they will leave their quarrel to arbitration. Airplanes rush the ballots from the National Longshoremen's Board to many ports and favorable action may put 15,000 men back at work in three days. Portland unions defer their threatened general strike, Minneapolis quiets, Harriman (Tenn.) hosiery workers go singing back to work. Tully Nettleton's article in today's Monitor tells what's back of it all—Employers and employees are seeking advantages in the showdown that's coming on the division of industry's earnings.

¶ Nova Scotia gives rest and informal entertainment to James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and his daughter Ishbel. They visit New Edinburgh, tiny fishing village near Yarmouth. More than 100 years ago it was laid out to become the capital of an ambitious New Scotland, but failed. Fertile orchards of Acadia delight the statesman as he hears again the story of Evangeline—Mr. MacDonald takes his vacation romances, not out of books, but out of the remembering land.

¶ Chicago sees John Dillinger, public enemy No. 1 and most searched-for criminal, shot to death by federal agents as he leaves a movie theater. He perishes as he draws a pistol, realizing that the net has closed. Since his parole from prison Dillinger had formed gangs, robbed banks, broken jails, murdered officers and others ruthlessly. He had seen his aids shot and sentenced to death. The pursuit of the survivors goes on. The recent arming and empowering of the federal agents is a success. They operate cautiously but efficiently—They are making the careers of lurid, dime-novel Dillingers impossible.

¶ Panama sees the second major earthquake shock in five days wreck scores of houses in Puerto Armuelles, with 150 injured. Señora Harmodio Arias, wife of the President of the Republic, as head of the Red Cross, assumes personal charge of relief and opens kitchens to feed the homeless. Señora Arias exemplifies the spirit being manifested in sister republics and being written into new constitutions—The Latin-American woman sees her new duties and new opportunities and takes hold.

A Friendly Handshake Has Its Merits

Photomontage: Ewing Galloway; Keystone; © Underwood; H. Armstrong Roberts

President Roosevelt Maintains His Human Contacts

Washington Says the Nation's Chief Executive Is Always Glad to See People, Never Fails of a Warm Welcome, and Constantly Seeks for Information That Will Aid Him in His Task. With All His Powers, He remains the Natural Man Rather Than the Official Personage

Municipal Freak, The Taxless City, Again Exhibited

Ponca City, Oklahoma, Enters Fourth Year With No Assessment on Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla., July 23—Ponca City with its 18,000 population will maintain its position during the fiscal year as a taxless city, a check of the 1934-5 budget reveals. This will be the tenth year in succession that the city has been without any general ad valorem tax and the fourth in succession without any municipal tax for any purpose.

All expenses are paid from profits of the municipal electric and water plants, which during the past 13 years have made a total net profit of $1,700,000.

The ensuing fiscal year will be taxless in spite of two new bond issues, voted during last February, for a city water works lake and a municipal library, a total of $550,000 in bonds.

The financial statement of Ponca City for the year ending June 30, 1934, and the budget of estimated needs for the current year have been approved by the city commission. The budget calls for a total of $334,190. Last year's was $321,000.

Ponca City finished the year with a cash balance of $21,818 from the general fund, and $14,785 from the street paving and repair fund.

Roosevelt Welcomes All Comers Listening for Helpful Thought That Will Light Him on His Way

The President Revealed Himself as More Interested in Interviewing Than in Being Interviewed, Frankly Seeking for Information

America Revisited
First of Five Articles

An impersonal and friendly analysis of public opinion and general trends in the United States in a series of five articles by Sisley Huddleston, European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his recent visit to this country, begins today with his impressions of the President of the United States.

By Sisley Huddleston

President Roosevelt, whatever may be thought of his policy—or, as some would say, lack of policy—strikes the visitor as the perfect example of the polished gentleman.

I had made an extensive and prolonged tour of the United States, had come into contact with all classes in practically all states, discussing public affairs with everyone whom I met, and obtaining in this manner a general view of American sentiment which is possessed by only a limited number of Americans. The outstanding name in every conversation was that of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Sometimes it was mentioned skeptically, sometimes even depreciatingly, but always it was mentioned, and became the center around which the talk turned. Often it evoked enthusiasm. Or it was taken as a synonym of confidence. It was an anchor of hope. Or it was a poignant question mark. But always—inevitably and invariably—in any expression of views of American life, the personality, the projects, and the purpose of Roosevelt chiefly occupied men's thoughts.

A Moment Enough

I was curious to see, therefore, the man who had imposed himself thus powerfully on the imagination of his compatriots. I did not expect, or ask, for an opportunity to spend a long time in his company. It has always seemed to me that people reveal themselves to those who have eyes to see almost instantaneously. A flash of the eye, a turn of the lips, a gesture of the hand, a single sentence, may throw more light on capacity and character than many hours of questioning and answering. It has not seldom occurred to me to form an immediate impression that has not been belied by long subsequent association.

Not that President Roosevelt is sparing of his time. He is no miser of his minutes, no hoarder of his hours. He gives generously—maybe far too generously. Ask his secretaries, who are more jealous of the leisure and privacy of the President than he is himself! They seem to be afraid lest Mr. Roosevelt should squander his moments and his energies on casual callers with dubious claims. They properly conceive it their task to protect him from importunates. They anxiously seek to save him from bores, from cranks, from curiosity-mongers who collect the scalps of the celebrated—from long-lost friends who suddenly remember earlier meetings. . . .

He Listens Well

Yet perhaps Mr. Roosevelt is wiser than his guardians when he pulverizes the protocol. They would preserve him for his work. But the

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'Keep Out' Signs Up in Forests

Hand of Men Sweeps Away Fog

Somerville Sets a Wet Record

Thumbers Thumb Their Way Into Hands of State Police at Salisbury—Paroled Negro Attacks Four With Fatal Results to One—Statendam Docks

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Official Disagreement—At sunset tonight what amounts to a huge "No Trespassing" sign will go up in Massachusetts forests.

Governor Ely, just before leaving this morning to attend the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., ordered all Massachusetts forests closed until rain wets down the drought-parched earth.

Swift on the Governor's order, Conservation Commissioner Samuel A. York thundered disapproval. "Not necessary," said Mr. York. He thrust forward as evidence an alleged precipitation of moisture on Cape Cod. "Not enough to dampen the leaves," snorted one warden, who stoutly upheld the Governor's precautionary measure. But no matter how much the political storm beats, Governor Ely's order stands until nature bestows one of its own storms.

Under the closing proclamation, no one may enter the forests unless he is an owner or has a special permit from the owner or the State. As solace to the fishermen Governor Ely announced the fishing season would be extended.

Fog

Thick Enough to Cut—Fog horns, fog bells, fog signals of every variety, all bear witness to the long tyranny of the fog over ships at sea and of late the traffic of the air.

Today fog had met a stiff challenge. Henry G. Houghton Jr., member of the research staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last Saturday, pierced the white obscurity that has so long kept vessels tossing impotently at sea and planes fumbling for a safe landing.

After years of experimenting in the institute's laboratory, a pipe 300 feet long was suspended 30 feet in the air on the estate of Col. E. H. R. Green at Round Hill, South Dartmouth. And then the experimentors waited for the fog. Finally, it came rolling up the hill from Buzzards Bay, blotting out the vision of man.

Then through the pipe hissed a chemical spray, compounded of secret ingredients and of knowledge. Almost instantly the white envelope broke, swirled back and 2000 feet away houses and trees stood out clear edged. A swath of clearness had sheared the fog. Concealment and obscurity drizzled away as the chemical condensed the water vapor in the air and caused it to fall to the earth like rain.

Technological authorities were enthusiastic in the belief that knowledge had conquered another province, that aircraft might be led swiftly by these cleared areas to effect their landings, with the help of radio beams. Today there is even

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France Counts On Premier To Pacify Cabinet

Resignations of Ministers Might Precipitate General Elections

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 23 — France is anxiously awaiting Tuesday's ministerial council under the chairmanship of Premier Gaston Doumergue who is returning to Paris to decide the fate of the National Union Government.

President Lebrun has made a public plea for fidelity to the "prudent and experienced pilots" and declared that opinion will be severe for those who suspend or destroy his work—a phrase which may be applied either to the Radicals or to Tardieu.

Premier Doumergue has arranged to have conversations with M. André Tardieu, M. Louis Barthou and M. Edouard Herriot. Therefore there is optimism about the possibility of a renewed political truce for the rest of the summer.

Dates Back to Stavisky

In some sense, M. Tardieu is responsible for the present political commotion, although his responsibility is that of the man who endeavors to stimulate the progress of sweeping out the Augean Stables. As a member of the Doumergue Government, he was called on to testify before the Stavisky commission or inquiry, and he took the opportunity of restating with amazing force the whole case against M. Chautemps, leader of the Radicals, around whom center many of the deputies, lawyers, police officials, magistrates and financiers implicated in corrupt practices.

Politicians Object

While the public generally approved the new lead he has given, believing that the commission is trying to cover the real culprits, there is violent opposition by politicians who apparently believe that a political truce means a truce in the application of justice and ascertaining of facts.

After a hasty cabinet meeting, wherein M. Herriot and M. Barthou expressed their indignation at M. Tardieu's statement, Vice-President Henry Chéron was sent to Tournefeuille in South France where Premier Doumergue is spending his holiday. Only his intervention and arbitration can save the situation. The Radical Party is apparently prepared to identify itself with M. Chautemps and therefore it is almost impossible for M. Herriot to remain a colleague of M. Tardieu in the national union government.

There is still confidence in the ability of Gaston Doumergue to find a suitable temporary solution when he returns this week for the full cabinet meeting. His authority, tact and experience are necessary to bring the country out of the difficult financial-political-diplomatic situation.

But it is obvious, as M. Tardieu says, that the Stavisky affair is only at its beginning. Repercussions of the gravest character are to be anticipated before it is ended. However the crisis is patched up the régime is shaken to the foundation.

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Things Present

When Sisley Huddleston called on President Roosevelt, the interviewer found himself being interviewed. But the reporter did not come away without a keen assessment of the President's qualities of leadership. Don't miss "America Revisited," beginning today.

The details of the "streamlined crawl," the latest in fast swimming strokes, are summarized in the first article of the "Improving Your Swimming" series on the Sport Page.

Readers who have participated in painting a barn are warned not to miss "Not All Everests," on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, Progress in Education Page and articles in the "America Revisited" and "Improving Your Swimming" series.

Lawyers Seek to Bar Trials by Newspapers

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Vigorous use of "inherent judicial authority" to prevent trial by newspaper is recommended by a committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association in a tentative report prepared for the American Bar Association.

The report strikes at "sensational and reckless journalism" and concludes that exercise of the summary contempt would make administrative censorship unnecessary.

Labor in Present Upsets Seeks Strategic Position; Minneapolis Truce Is Off

Troops to Help Convoy Nonunion Trucks in Minnesota City

Strikers Threaten To Resist Attempt

Labor Leaders Declare Anti-Closed Shop Group to Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23—The danger of violence forestalled temporarily by a truce over the week-end, strenuous efforts were under way today by negotiators to effect permanent peace between the Minneapolis truck drivers' union and operators.

The threat of martial law made by Gov. Floyd B. Olson, following the wounding of 48 pickets and bystanders by police in a riot Friday, still held, with 4000 National Guardsmen and naval militiamen under arms. A portion of these moved into the city from the camp on the outskirts, prepared to check any violence in connection with moving nonunion trucks today.

While the federal negotiators and Governor Olson strove to reach a common meeting ground for both sides in the strike, Mayor Bainbridge last night issued a statement declaring the truce would be ended today, and that trucks would be moved under heavy police guard.

Strikers to Fight

The strikers, on the other hand, announced last night that pickets would fight the movement of any but authorized trucks, the latter including milk, ice, beer, hospital and authorized farm produce trucks.

In the latest issue of their daily paper, the strikers decry Chief of Police Johannes, who had ordered his men, "Don't take a beating; use your guns." The strikers claim that pickets carried no weapons of any kind during the riot and that they were shot down deliberately by policemen whom they had not attacked.

Police claim they warned pickets who had attempted to halt the guarded truck to move back and when they refused fired in the air several times before directing their guns to them.

One of the wounded men is dead, four others in critical condition. More than a score are under arrest.

Started Last May

The strike and its attendant riot were prefaced by a similar strike and riots last May when the drivers' union staged its first strike for union recognition. Two men died in the May strike and about 200 others were injured in two riots in the public market district.

The strikers charge that Minneapolis employers are dominated by the Citizens Alliance, which is an organization of leading citizens opposed to the closed-shop idea.

The union also charges that this organization and the Civic and Commerce Association boast in advertising the city that it is an open-shop town and attempt to sell the city to manufacturers and other employers of labor as a cheap labor city.

Strikers Allege Coercion

They charge that although many of the truck operators desire to recognize the union and negotiate with it, the Citizens' Alliance and its offspring, the Law and Order League,

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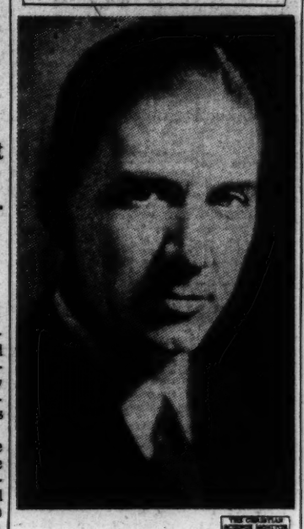
Demands Order



Floyd B. Olson
Governor of Minnesota Who Threatens Martial Law in Minneapolis

National Strikes For Peace Opposed By British Labor

Leaders Support League's Collective Plan to Stop War

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British labor has taken a strong stand against the idea of a general strike against war. Instead it will, if the program agreed to by its leaders is finally underwritten by the rank and file, adopt the League of Nations policy of collective peace.

The repudiation of the general strike policy adopted at the Congress of the International Federation of Trades Unions at Brussels last August, and the complete acceptance of the collective peace system is the outcome of joint meetings in London of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress representing 4,000,000 organized workers; the National Executive of the Labor Party representing the entire political Labor movement inside and outside Parliament, and the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party, representing Labor M. P.'s at Westminster.

Clarifying

The Labor pronouncement clears up difficulties that have arisen owing to defects in the wording of previous Labor resolutions on the question of peace. It represents also a definite realization on the part of British Labor of the undesirability of forestalling decisions that may have to be taken when the danger of war arises by employing such a dubious weapon as a general strike.

The pronouncement revises and redrafts a comprehensive resolution on war and peace which was con-

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Real Contest for Wages and Hours Will Come When Field Is Ready

Only Skirmishing Now Taking Place

Current Strikes Cannot Be Compared in Violence to Those of Past

Widespread strikes bring to a focus underlying social and economic problems involving Labor's changing status. Mr. Nettleton has made a comprehensive study of the basic factors and is writing a series of articles illuminating the background of the situation, of which this is the first.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—What are all these strikes about? Why do they come up just at this time?

What's behind them?

These questions spring to the lips of countless Americans as they read of major strikes and attendant violence that reached disturbing proportions.

The general strike in San Francisco has been called off. But in Minneapolis, along the docks of Portland and Seattle, in the cotton mills of Alabama, and elsewhere, the serious character of disputes—some of them still threatening general strike—warn that basic problems still cry for solution.

And earlier walkouts, with threats of trouble in textile, automobile and steel plants, in coal mines, oil fields and other industries illuminate the unsolved elements in the labor situation.

There are many causes and many issues involved, as any labor conciliator who has had to deal with them will tell you—so many factors that no two strikes seem alike. Wages, hours, working conditions, union recognition, discrimination in employment are the stock subjects of contention and they appear either singly or in various combinations along with other points of grievance. But these are the immediate or surface forms of the controversies.

Only One Obstacle

Talk to an old-line labor leader and he will tell you there is fundamentally just one source of labor difficulty today and that is the same as it has been in other periods of recovery from business depression.

It is the same even as the basic source of strikes and disputes in boom times—the question of the proper division of the returns of industry among owners, management and the workers.

The monthly survey of business published by the American Federation of Labor in May emphasized that the first 51 companies to report show a total profit of $18,740,000 for the first quarter of 1934, compared to $6,332,000 for that quarter of 1933, and that 515 corporations during that quarter increased or resumed dividends or paid extra dividends.

Yet between March, 1933, and March, 1934, it was asserted, the individual worker in industry made no gain in "real" wages, his increase of 9.7 per cent in average weekly pay being offset by an increase of 9.3 per cent in cost of living.

Profit a Thin Layer

To this it may be replied that the profit stratum in a company's income is often a comparatively thin layer at the top of a lot of fixed charges, so that what looks like a large gain in percentages may not be enough to pay a cent-an-hour increase on the company's pay roll.

Also in some industries workers have been kept on at a loss when there was really little for them to do, hence the first few gains of business income and activity must go merely to take up the slack.

The latest Department of Labor bulletin on employment reports 689 wage rate increases benefiting more than 375,000 persons, with almost no decreases.

Dr. Gustav Peck, chief of the NRA Labor Advisory Board staff, moreover declares the important point is that regardless of whether the recovery movement has improved the buying power of the individual it has enlarged the buying power of the working public as a whole.

3,000,000 New Jobs

Nearly 3,000,000 new wage-earners have been employed, partly due to shortened hours of the others, partly to new work. And total pay rolls of manufacturing industries, according to the bureau of labor statistics, rose by 75 per cent or about $80,000,000 a week between April, 1933, and April, 1934.

On the other hand, labor men point out that the productivity of labor has gone on increasing, the Federal Reserve Board production index rising 14.1 per cent from October to May while the total number employed remained practically unchanged. Furthermore, with an increased volume of business it is argued that the majority of firms can spread their overhead over more units of output and so afford higher wages.

The Alexander Hamilton Institute is quoted as saying that the gain in value of output per man per hour in manufacturing industry would have warranted a 13.9 per

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Oil? Oklahoma Wants Water!

Derricks Jostle Skyscrapers but a Good Rain Would Mean More Just Now—Drought Solves State's Surplus Problem

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR who is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 23—People in this area are self-reliant. They are progressive. Their metropolises are magnificent. They are heartily behind President Roosevelt.

But today they are up against something new and strange in their whole frontier experience. Used to the buffets of fortune, both up and down, they are today very sober and very thoughtful.

For the drought has now become something of which men and women had no previous knowledge or conception. Other droughts there have been, but the intensity of this one has introduced entirely new problems, which people can only approach with deep concern.

This is the keynote I found universally in this splendid community. It dominates politics as it regulates daily lives. The countryside presents unique phenomena. The heat in the cities breaks all records.

Men and women take serious thought. The day I was leaving, the entire State was moved into the officially shaded area on the national drought map. And it is July—mid-July. Such heat and dryness is usually reserved only for August. What that month holds will prescribe the future of the Southwest for years.

Early and abundant rains would make a world of difference. But even now, according to the best farm authorities I could find, it looks as if:

A Dreary Tabulation

1. Cattle men cannot possibly raise or buy enough feed to carry anything like their present herds through the fall and winter.
2. They may reasonably hope to perpetuate little more than breeding herds. This they must do, but if the drought continues, even that will not be easy, because no matter how well governmental relief is organized, even Uncle Sam and Mr. Harry Hopkins cannot get feed when most of the feed-raising land of the continent is suffering from similar conditions.
3. Hogs, it seems likely, will be "liquidated" in even greater proportion, down to the very minimum required for survival.
4. Dairy herds and poultry will suffer like consequences.
5. The cotton crop is bound to be very short. The plants, which can stand their share of tropic heat, are not equal to the succession of searing suns which have come this summer. They are pithy, woody, far smaller

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Tree Belt to Help Middle West

Hot Oil Faces Cold Shower

High Court for Rail Disputes

Government to Start Forestry Project to Stop Soil Losses—Pope Objects to Being Idaho's Other Senator—Johnson Returns

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—The busiest week-end since President Roosevelt departed on his summer vacation cruise found the capital today working out plans for the most ambitious reforestation project in history, preparing to settle the 15-year-old debt impasse with the Soviet Russians, inaugurating a new labor mediation board, arguing the case for a separate air force with renewed sharpness, and cheering the termination of the long chase for John Dillinger, all at one and the same time.

And as though these events were not enough to keep the city busy General Johnson gave observers much to talk about by sudden cancellation of his vacation plans and an announcement that he was hastening back as fast as possible to the capital.

The designers and skippers of the new deal ships may be for the most part away from Washington on a vacation, but the impact of their hands on the old federal establishment keeps it gasping and chugging along at super-normal speed. For better or for worse the new deal machinery is still moving at top speed.

* * *

Trees: A belt of trees, 100 miles wide and 1000 miles long, will be planted down the middle of the United States as a far-reaching experiment in modifying weather and soil conditions of more than half the country.

This unusual venture, to cost $75,000,000, will be the largest project of its kind undertaken by the Government of any country except Russia. President Roosevelt gave his approval from the cruiser Houston, for the initiation of the program by the forest service under the direction of Mr. F. A. Silcox.

While the project will cover approximately 20,000,000 acres, stretching from the Canadian border to the Panhandle of Texas, only 1,820,000 acres will be planted to trees. Land to be planted will be purchased, leased or borrowed from the owners.

Running through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and into Texas, the tree belt will consist of several hundred windbreaks, each about seven rods wide, covering about 14 acres out of each square mile.

Planting of the shelter belt involves a 10-year work program. Approximately 3,500,000,000 trees will be used. Much of the actual work will be performed by farmers, paid by the Government. They will plant the trees, fence them in to protect them from cattle, and care for them. A chain of nurseries will be set up to provide seedlings from native trees. In addition, employment will be furnished in the manufacture of fence posts of which some 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 will be needed. Transportation of these posts will mean increased business for the railroads.

President Roosevelt authorized the forest service to use $15,000,000 from the $525,000,000 drought relief fund to begin the work, and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, approved the expediture of $10,000,000 of the money immediately.

"Man cannot change all the forces of weather, but he can modify his own surroundings," Mr. Silcox said, pointing to the serious social and economic consequences of the present drought. "If the surface velocity of the wind over a wide area can be broken and decreased even slightly, soil will be held in place, the moisture of the soil will be conserved, and havens of shelter will be created for man, beast and bird.

"This plan aims at permanent benefit and protection of the Great Plains belt and east of it."

* * *

Russian Debts: Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that a serious effort to clean up the tangled debt problems still unsettled between the United States and Soviet Russia will begin on Wednesday. Ambassador Troyanovsky will represent the Soviets and Mr. R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, will probably handle negotiations for the American Government.

Included in the discussions will be the $170,000,000 loan made to the Kerensky government before the Communist revolution succeeded, claims of American citizens for property seized by the Communists, loans made to the old Tsarist government and Russian counter claims for damage done to Russian life and property during the Archangel and Siberian campaigns.

Opening discussion, it is indicated, will attempt to dispose of controversial questions without going into actual details.

* * *

Railroad Mediators: The old five-man railroad mediation board was displaced today by the new three-man agency with broader powers provided by the last Congress and set up over the week-end by radio from President Roosevelt on the cruiser Houston.

The new agency, to be known as the National Mediation Board, will act in the capacity of a semi-supreme court for railroad labor disputes. Its powers, while still limited, are considerably greater than those exercised by the now defunct United States Board of Mediation, an agency which has been credited with keeping the railroads remarkably free from strikes at a time when most other heavy industries have been widely affected.

President Roosevelt apparently forgot until almost the last moment that under the law the new board was to take office today. The nomination of Dr. William M. Leiserson, college professor and labor expert, Mr. James W. Carmalt, legal assistant to the railroad coördinator, and Mr. John Carmody, chief engineer of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, were radioed from the Houston on Saturday—barely in time for the new members to get ready for their new duties.

Dr. Leiserson, on the morning of his appointment, had resigned another position here to return to his chair of economics at Antioch College. But he accepted his nomination to the new post as a "command" from the President. Because Dr. Leiserson was given the longest term—an indication of the President's choice of chairman—it is expected his colleagues will elect him to head the new board.

* * *

Yankee Trading: The procedure to be followed in tariff bargaining, commonly referred to now as "Yankee trading" for which President Roosevelt was given power by the last Congress, was illustrated in the first public hearing held in connection with a new trade treaty with Cuba.

Although nothing has been revealed of the specific provisions of the agreement, nearly half a hundred briefs have been filed for and against tariff changes. Some critics, such as fruit and vegetable growers, say that lower tariffs on imports from Cuba will damage their business. Other interests hope to increase their trade through the removal of restrictions. The arguments are substantially the same that will be heard over and over as various tariffs against various countries come up for consideration.

* * *

Hot Oil: A new drive against producers of "hot," or illegal, oil has been launched by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, oil administrator.

Chief weapon in the drive will be a law passed just before the adjournment of Congress, permitting assessment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, for making false statements with respect to any matter falling under the jurisdiction of any federal agency.

This and other new rules, Mr. Ickes said, "will meet weaknesses which have appeared in the development of our plans under the previous regulations and will materially strengthen our weapons for going after the 'hot oil' operator and curbing his destructive policies."

At the same time Mr. Ickes announced that local committees would be established to deal with gasoline price wars. This step, under consideration of the oil administration for some time, was also recommended by the Darrow board of review in its report on the oil code. Price wars, it was pointed out, are particularly disastrous to the independents, who do not have the financial strength to stand the heavy losses involved.

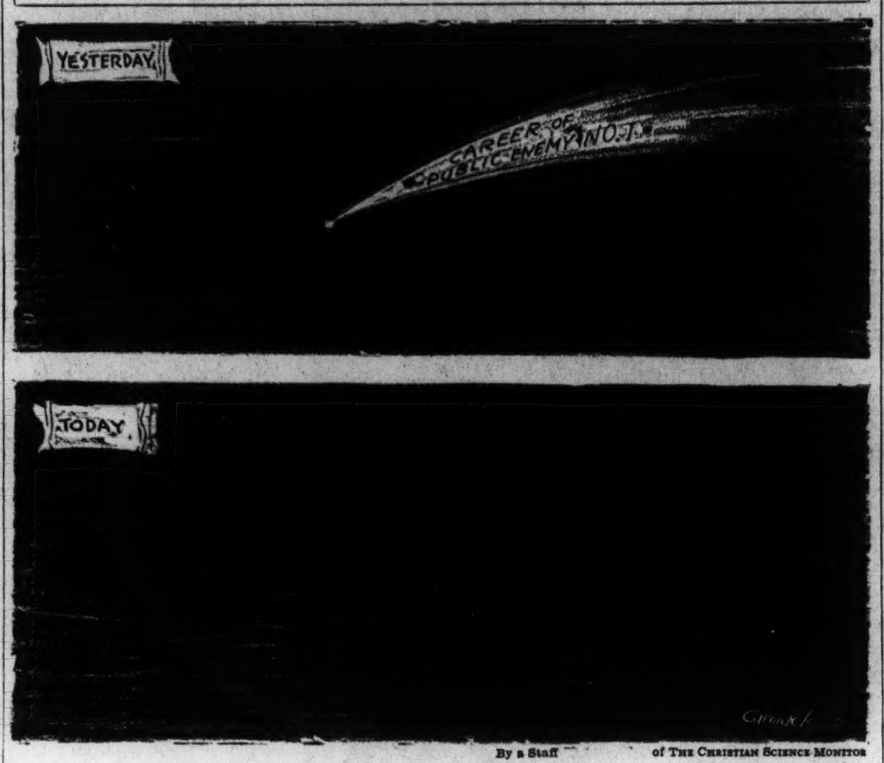
* * *

"Other Senator From Idaho": Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho has grown thoroughly tired of the relative obscurity which surrounds him due to the prominence of his colleague, Senator William E. Borah (R). His predecessors from Idaho have been content to be known as "the other Senator from Idaho." But Senator Pope announces his determination to fight Mr. Borah with the same weapons on which the latter originally climbed to fame. Senator Borah won public attention on speaking tours throughout the country. Senator Pope plans a speaking campaign for himself on which he will challenge every criticism Senator Borah makes on his own tour. The country may soon become familiar with the names of two senators from Idaho.

* * *

Fairness to the Drys: Mr. Deets Pickett, secretary to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, credits the American press "with perfect willingness to report news disclosing unfavorable conditions under repeal." In addition to this recognition of the fairness of present newspaper policy, Mr. Pickett also offers an excuse to the newspapers for having been, as drys charged, unfair to their cause. He says that much of the matter injurious to prohibition between 1920 and 1930 "was accorded space because of its news value." Now that prohibition has been repealed he finds a disposition to give as much space to the defects of repeal as once were given to the defects of prohibition.

Biography of a Gangster



By a Staff of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Killing Dillinger Spurs Fight On Organized Crime

Department of Justice Pushing Relentless Drive to Wipe Out Gangs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Victorious in their many months search for John Dillinger, the nation's "Enemy No. 1," Department of Justice officials today renewed their determination to forge ahead until the crime leader's entire gang has been destroyed.

News of Dillinger's death in Chicago yesterday came to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, after a Sunday vigil at his office awaiting news of the maneuverings he knew were going on. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings received the news as he was about to board a train, starting him on a prison-inspection trip in the west and a vacation in Hawaii.

"The search for Dillinger has never been relaxed a moment," Mr. Cummings said in a statement dictated at the Union Station. "He has escaped capture on several occasions by the narrowest of margins. The news of tonight is exceedingly gratifying as well as reassuring."

Seek Aides

Naming John Hamilton, "Baby-Face" Nelson and Homer Van Meter as three of Dillinger's gang for whom the department now has its net set, Mr. Hoover declared, "As long as a single member of that gang is alive, or as long as any one is at large who has aided him, our search will never stop."

The killing of the gang leader is counted on to serve as a stimulus to the morale of the federal force in its drive.

Free at last to discuss the search which has led officers of the law through a number of states in recent months, Mr. Hoover disclosed some of the brazen acts by which Dillinger had carried on. In one case the gangster posed as a reporter for a crime magazine to obtain information from police headquarters about weapons they had on hand. Later he raided the arsenal where the weapons were kept.

Posed as Banker

In preparation for some of his bank robberies, Dillinger posed as a visiting banker interested in learning how his "colleagues" prevented hold-ups. In one case, he was actually entertained at luncheon by a group of bankers. When he had the necessary information, he resumed his natural mien as a hold-up man.

Making his headquarters in Chicago was the cleverest thing Dillinger could do, it was pointed out, since he had friends there who would shelter him. "Even when we heard he was in Chciago, it was virtually impossible for us to catch him," Mr. Hoover said. "We couldn't stop every car on the highways to Chicago." Federal agents had for several days known that Dillinger was in Chicago and had made several unsuccessful attempts to capture him before they finally succeeded.

Federal agents are ineligible for any of the $10,000 reward offered for Dillinger. Whether others, instrumental in leading to his capture, could claim part of it has not been ascertained. A $5000 reward is still offered for the capture of Nelson who is charged with killing a federal agent. Incidentally, it was this last session of Congress which granted the Justice agents the right to go armed.

Fingerprints

Mr. Hoover said that Dillinger had tried to destroy the value of fingerprint records by applying an acid or abrasive to his fingertips but had failed.

The record of Dillinger—dishonorably discharged from the navy for desertion in 1923—included the murder of a policeman and crimes in which at least five slayings were involved. Six major hank hold-ups with loot totaling more than $200,000 stand charged against him, while three times he raided police stations to obtain weapons. Twice he escaped from custody and on numerous occasions shot his way out of traps laid by the police. Rewards offered for him included $25,000 by the Federal Department of Justice and $5000 by the states of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio.

Dillinger Pulled Gun When Officers Surprised Him as He Left Movie

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—The search for John Dillinger ended here last night, when he was killed by federal agents.

The most desperate criminal of recent years—notorious as bank robber and jail breaker, Dillinger was trapped as he left a motion picture theater on Chicago's North Side, where he had gone to see a gangster picture, "Manhattan Melodrama." He had been in Chicago only a few days, said the federal agents, whose hunt for him, during past months, has been unremitting, and who had trailed him over the Middle West, only to have him slip through their fingers each time they caught up with him.

Dillinger's whereabouts were revealed by a telephone call to Mr. Melvin H. Purvis, chief of the Department of Justice agents in Chicago. The authorities would not disclose any information as to where the call came from, and also said the rewards would go to a person of undisclosed identity.

Mr. Purvis today reiterated that Dillinger was alone when he was shot following the report of two Chicago detectives that they understood two women were arrested as they left the Biograph Theater with him.

Two women passers-by were struck by stray bullets, but the agents said more persons might have been hurt had they not waited until Dillinger was out of the way of the theater entrance to surround him. He had his gun out before they shot, the officers said.

Mr. Purvis, the youthful federal chief, headed the party. He declared that Dillinger, through the aid of facial surgery, hair dye and the growth of a mustache, had so cleverly altered his appearance that he would have been unrecognizable to anyone who had not made a careful study of his features. His efforts to blur his finger prints by means of acid were unsuccessful, for the agents made a satisfactory comparison shortly after the shooting.

Dillinger had been at large the last time since March 3 when he escaped from the Crown Point, Ind., jail. He had been taken there from Tucson, Ariz., to answer for killing a policeman in a bank robbery at East Chicago.

Movies on Chemistry Offered at Harvard

All summer school students, as well as the public, are invited to see the following motion pictures on chemistry at Harvard, which are arranged for benefit of students in the course on elementary, theoretical and descriptive chemistry. They are shown at 10 a. m., after the regular class meetings in the Mallinckrodt Laboratory. No tickets are necessary.

July 23—"Story of Sulphur." One reel on the mining of sulphur, with animation, and one reel on its uses.

July 27—"The Story of Lubricating Oil." The refining of gasoline.

July 30—"Voice of Business." The paper industry, showing preparation of pulp, cooking, making of paper, etc.

July 31—"The Romance of Sugar." Showing the growing of cane in Hawaii and the refining of sugar in California. Example of process of manufacture.

Aug. 3—"The Story of the Glass Fruit Jar." The manufacture of glass jars by modern mass production methods; animation of the Owen's machine.

Aug. 6—"Cementing the Centuries." Shows the complete process of making cement. Contains several animated diagrams.

Aug. 7—"A Trip Through Filmland." A thorough description of manufacture of film stock, the preparation of photographic emulsion, and the packing and shipping of the finished product.

Aug. 9—"Story of Steel." Includes "animation" of the blast furnace and interesting scenes of the entire process from mines to finished products.

Oil Company Aids Closed Bank

A large oil company advanced $50,000 so that employees with deposits in a closed bank in a Kansas City suburb might obtain their money sooner.

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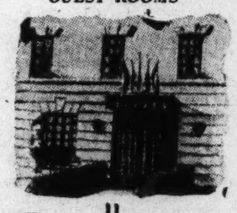
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HOW MUCH IS A CHAT WORTH?

A man's answer to this question is apt to be in terms of dollars and cents. A telephone call profits him in buying or selling. Or it saves time, and time has a money equivalent.

But aren't there other values? To hearts hungry for companionship can the satisfaction derived from a telephone toll call be expressed in dollars and cents?

Who can appraise a whispered caress, a word of comfort or cheer, or a child's laugh?

You [especially if in a hurry to use the telephone] may deem it of no earthly importance that the ribboned bonnet Grandma sent Baby exactly matches Baby's coat; or that it looks as if Baby's first tooth is about to come through.

You'll agree, probably, that these topics seemed important to those who were talking about them. And they were. Nothing could exceed them in heart interest, unless Baby had just talked, or — marvel of marvels — had walked. That *would* have been something to telephone home about!

The significant fact is not what they say, but that they may say it; that, although separated by scores or hundreds or thousands of miles, they may bring themselves so closely together as to be able to whisper in each other's ears. There's comfort in the mere thought.

Think of someone near and dear. Bid the operator connect you, and the telephone brings you not merely words, but tones, inflections — a personality. And with equal vividness you can in turn reflect your own personality.

Who can measure with a slide rule the resulting gratification, or weigh in money the pleasure it gives and brings? For a toll call has a double value: its pleasure is shared by the one who receives as well as by the one who sends.

As the evening hours are best adapted to such social toll calls, it may be informing to suggest typical rates. Those quoted below are for a three-minute call, by number, from

BOSTON

TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
BIDDEFORD, ME.	$ .50	$ .35	WESTERLY, R. I.	$ .45	$ .30
BRISTOL, CT.	.55	.40	WHITE RIVER JCT., VT.	.60	.40
BURLINGTON, VT.	.85	.55	WINCHENDON	.40	.25
CONCORD, N. H.	.40	.25	NEW YORK CITY	.85	.60
GREENFIELD	.45	.30	ST. JOHN, N. B.	1.25	.85
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	.35	.25	WASHINGTON, D. C.	1.40	.95

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

W.C.T.U. Deplores Arms Race Dedicating Itself to Support Ideals of League of Nations

Mrs. Boole Proposes Resolution Adopted Unanimously at World Convention in Stockholm—Special Temperance Day Estabished for February 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

STOCKHOLM, July 23—A peace resolution pledging the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions throughout the world to work for "strengthening of membership and authority of the League of Nations," was proposed by Mrs. Ella A. Boole seconded by Lady Cecelia Roberts of England, and adopted unanimously by the W. C. T. U. convention here Saturday evening.

The resolution says:

"Faced with a world situation wherein exaggerated nationalism, political, racial and economic, grows daily more menacing and a new race in the deadliest arms seems about to begin, the W. C. T. U. dedicates itself anew to work for that friendship and coöperation between nations without which no social progress can be made.

"We call for a strengthening of the membership and authority of the League of Nations; for settlement of disputes and revision of injustices by a board of conciliation or judicial procedure and for safeguarding of the security of each nation against aggressive attack by any well-considered measures that can be devised by the League."

Disarmament

The resolution then demands redoubling of efforts to secure a disarmament convention. "The positions of the various governments are sufficiently close so that with good will and determination an agreement could be reached."

The W. C. T. U. insists, the resolution goes on, that as a minimum this treaty should provide for removal of the menace of air warfare and for drastic control of trade in and manufacture of arms."

Finally the delegates "pledge themselves to exert all pressure upon their own governments to secure these objects."

The President's recommendation to observe the seventeenth of February as a special temperance day was adopted.

How to Proceed

English-speaking members of the World's W. C. T. U. met today with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, United States W. C. T. U. president to consider their common purpose, the abolition of the liquor traffic.

The goal of all reform work is that defined by Miss Frances E. Willard in the early days of the organization, said Mrs. Smith, namely, to create sentiment so that it may be "worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land." Mrs. Smith emphasized the wisdom of first establishing a reform in custom and then supporting it with law.

The goals set by the founders of the W. C. T. U. were so far in advance of their times that they have not yet been reached, the American temperance leader observed. But much progress has been made not only in temperance but in the other reforms which the W. C. T. U. early undertook. In the United States, the W. C. T. U. department of Pure Foods was given up when the Government took over the task of ascertaining the purity of edibles sold. This department, known as Food Reform, still exists in the World's W. C. T. U. The United States temperance group gave up its humane education department when, following its pioneering efforts, separate humane societies were organized to devote themselves to this work.

Long Suffrage Fight

Equal suffrage was an early plank in the W. C. T. U. platform. Since so many countries have obtained it, the department formerly devoted to this objective in these countries is now giving its efforts to education for citizenship. In the countries of the world, there are now 31 which give women equal rights, 31 which give women no rights, and 19 which give them some rights, Mrs. Smith stated.

Methods of the W. C. T. U. differ with the times, and vary in different countries, said Mrs. Smith. There should be the greatest adaptability on the part of the organization, in her opinion. The one thing that remains unchanged is the basic reason for the society's existence, the battle against alcohol. The common desire of women of many countries to see this course outlawed is a unifying force which no national prejudices, no differences of race or religion, can affect, Mrs. Smith declared. There is no more united group of women anywhere, she thought, than the women who are working to free the world from the tyranny of the liquor traffic.

A clarion call to fight gambling and betting was voiced in the report by Mrs. Katherine Williams-Gerrard of Edinburgh on this side of the W. C. T. U.'s activities.

This evil, Mrs. Williams-Gerrard declares, is "world-wide." It has "assumed dimensions never before attained. Ruin and misery are the heritage of those who yield to its subtle influence in a desperate venture for elusive fortunes." If the present tendencies are not checked, she said, they will "lead the nations to the doom of Babylon, Rome and Alexandria."

Mrs. Williams-Gerrard complained that though there has been a department of W. C. T. U. work specially organized to fight the gambling menace many of those to whom she has written to ask for cooperation "replied that they have enough work on hand combating the drink evil."

She appealed for more anti-gambling literature, more interest and more funds to publish anti-gambling literature in several languages.

More Publications Girdling the Globe With White Ribbon

The far-flung range of the White Ribbon was described in a report on Temperance Literature presented to the conference.

The World Bulletin, prepared by Miss Agnes Slack of England, does literally have a world-wide circulation, the delegates were told. But in addition, more than a score of countries have magazines of their own, sometimes one each, sometimes as many as three.

During the year, November, 1931, to November, 1932, the delegates were informed, over 33,000,000 campaign leaflets were sold in the United States and over 3,000,000 general leaflets. From April 1933, to the spring of 1934, the number of general leaflets. From April, 1933, to 800,000.

Here is the slogan which, the delegates were informed, the American publications department wants to adopt:

If printer's ink can make folks think,
Then printer's ink can stop strong drink.

Many countries reported difficulties with their literature owing to lack of funds. In Latvia, for instance, the W. C. T. U. has had to give up its own newspaper for this reason. Space has, however, been allotted to the W. C. T. U. in another temperance organ, the New Voice.

Temperance recipes for fruit drinks are being widely circulated in a number of countries. In South Africa, for instance, a raisin recipe booklet is sold during Raisin Week, celebrated yearly in the South African Union. Switzerland is also to the fore with fruit drink recipes, and the local W. C. T. U. reports that de-alcoholized grape and apple juice are now becoming national drinks procurable in any café. Germany has 20 factories preparing unfermented fruit drinks. Nonalcoholic restaurants are to be found in 20 German cities. Denmark, which specializes in dairy produce, is organizing a fleet of milk carts with a view of popularizing milk as a substitute for beer. "Have a 'white'" is the slogan of the W. C. T. U. milk carts.

Guiding World Thought Toward Temperance

Wright

Miss Mary B. Ervin
General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion of World's W. C. T. U.

By Eugene L. Ray, Evanston

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith
President National American W. C. T. U.

Oil? Oklahoma Wants Water!

(Continued from Page 1)

than usual, and planters frankly don't know what they will yield.

6. After a fairly good spring wheat crop, at a price which more than made up for the shorter crop, farmers cannot get on the land soon enough to prepare it for a really satisfactory fall sowing. They are doing a little disking, but no plowing. It is like plowing the sands or the dust-heaps. This means a shorter crop next year.

Leaves Indelible Mark

Altogether, therefore, even at this stage, the drought is leaving a mark on the Southwest which it will take years to erase. People are brave and philosophical, and have been assured of Government help. But at best, farmers are facing a serious and protracted problem of adjustment.

The situation has national consequences. The first is that crop-reduction, formerly the banner under which the Administration's farm program advanced, is now an empty and a mocking phrase. The problem is one of crop-increase! There'll be no overproduction of corn or hogs or beef-cattle or cotton or wheat or feed in the Southwest for some time to come.

Incidentally, this relieves the Administration of what seemed likely to become a serious embarrassment. Enforcement of the Bankhead Compulsory Control Act promised to be a stiff, if not impossible, job. Undertaken by Washington with reluctance, misgivings were increasing as the moment for enforcement approached.

Simplified Wallace's Problem

But now it will be simple. For, instead of the allowable maximum of 10,000,000 bales, there will almost certainly be no more than 9,000,000 raised this year, and if the dryness continues, some experts here foresee a 7,000,000-bale crop. Then all the much-harried Mr. Henry A. Wallace will have to do will be to facilitate the transfer of license tags from farmers who cannot raise their quotas to those—perhaps few—who exceed them.

So far, the drought has not seriously endangered water supply for human consumption. One Oklahoma town just ran out, and five miles of pipe are being hastily laid across to a lake. Innumerable farmers are having to haul water long distances. But it is the feed problem which is worst.

Against this back-drop of the drought and the continued 100° days, stands the Southwest. Until a month or six weeks ago, Olkahoma felt it was the happy valley. Its spring wheat sold, government checks from processing taxes coming in, the oil industry enjoying a better price than for a long time, things looked pretty fine.

Good-By "Alfalfa"

In this atmosphere of returning prosperity, the state rejected the rule of Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, and nominated the cultured idealist, Mr. E. W. Marland. His election is assured, which will mean better times than the much-abused state capital has seen for many days.

But Mr. Marland, who made and lost a fortune in the oil business, and enjoys the confidence and support of the Roosevelt Administration, will come up against a very practical set of politicians, with the oil industry ever in the background. He will have his problems, the most experienced observers here told me. There is one advantage, also interesting for the nation. Oklahoma is thoroughly satisfied with its sales tax, except for the pennies with which it overloads everybody's trouser pockets or dainty handbag! It has brought in an abundant and steady revenue, with no apparent ill consequences. The relief from ad valorem taxes greatly encourages business, although plenty of imposts are still gathered from titans like the oil business.

Derricks and Skyscrapers

And that brings us to the drama, the melodrama, of Oklahoma. From my hotel window I look across the imposing metropolitan sky line to a forest of derricks. I have just been exploring the fields, with an expert guide, who poured into my ears something of the lusty adventure that is oil.

Greatly to my disappointment, a gusher they had expected to blow off at any minute—which might locate a sensationally big pool—was temperamental, kicked its hundred-odd feet of concrete plug 75 feet up the pipe, and called for extra days of exceedingly difficult maneuver. I missed it.

There was plenty else to see. Derricks in the back yard of schoolhouses! In people's strawberry patches! Right up to the edge of the business section! And in the city there still seemed—to a new comer—to be an abundant share of breezy adventurousness. My hotel dining room was crowded with husky young gentlemen in white linen; there was a general air of up-and-coming.

But Look at East Texas

And, an expert informant told me, there's still plenty of cutthroat competition. Oil is stolen frequently. A 112-foot steel derrick was casually purloined recently, and not missed for two weeks! Fake connections in pipe lines, and such-like incredible monkey-business happen every day. But Oklahomans say, it's nothing to East Texas! There, true enough, they're still in the rip-roaring days seen around here in '31-'32.

In spite of "Honest Harold" Ickes' best endeavors—and how Oklahoma liked him when, accused of never having seen an oil well, he said he'd never laid an egg, either, but he knew a bad one!—the federal oil control plan is pretty well bogged down. Not more legislation, immediately, but enforcement of some of the present laws is first required, experts say.

But ultimately, they expect the oil business to stabilize down, under the control normally given a public utility. Then, at last, the best interests of everybody will be conserved, even if color does go from the business.

It was exhilirating to visit one of America's frontiers, 1934-style. This is a compliment, Oklahoma. It is a young man's country.

Even the Hotels Race

The magnificent buildings in the great towns are the twentieth-century style of frontier-boom. What a race here, for instance, between two ultra-modern hotels each erecting the last word in tower buildings!

If I had an Old World visitor, I should take him to Oklahoma. Tulsa or Oklahoma City would do. Here he would see the kind of America he wanted to see, but didn't believe existed.

And when it rains again, when the new state government gets going, when some more irregularities are erased from the oil business, Oklahoma will keep on going ahead. There are signs of fundamental solidity everywhere.

The election of Mr. Marland is one. Dissatisfaction with the previously-sponsored compulsory cotton-reduction plan is another. The State is Democratic, and will keep on being so. There is little chance, I am told, that even its one normally Republican district near the Kansas line will swing back to the G. O. P.

To summarize it all, Oklahoma seemed to me rather like the veteran oil driller. He always took his pie first at dinner, because he didn't know if he'd ever get to eat it otherwise. Well, Oklahoma has been eating its pie. It's about time to turn to the regular dinner. Oklahomans are very few who take pie first in this year, 1934.

[Mr. Canham's next article will be from Santa Fe, N. M.]

Brakes Didn't Work; 16 Lost in Bus Crash

OSSINING, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Sixteen fatalities were recorded today as the result of a Sunday afternoon outing that ended in horror and flames when a motorbus, its brakes allegedly defective, raced over a 30-foot embankment.

Twenty-three of the bus-load of once-singing men and women of a Brooklyn Democratic Young People's League were in hospital, two of them critically burned.

The bus, one of a caravan en route to a Sunday baseball game at Sing Sing Penitentiary, careened down Main Street hill and shot over the Ramp embankment at the railroad station plaza into a lumber yard below.

District Attorney Frank H. Coyne seized four of the seven buses which had transported the 280 merrymakers to Ossining, terming them "junk" and "death contraptions."

'Keep Out' Signs Up in Forests Hand of Men Sweeps Away Fog Somerville Sets a Wet Record

(Continued from Page 1)

conjecture that airplanes and ships may ultimately clip their way through the fog by means of their own sprayers.

Liquor Control

Somerville Loses Distinction—Somerville, once known as the stellar dry spot in Massachusetts reports a record for arrests for drunkenness, taking into custody 23 men and one woman between 1 a. m. Sunday and Sunday noon.

Probation Officer William E. Jones talked with them as they lurched before him, found that 14 were new offenders and let them go, kept the others in the city jail. Mopping his brow at noon he unwittingly compared two epoches in the nation's history.

"In my 22 years of service," he said, "I have never known of so many arrests for drunkenness being made in Somerville in a single night."

City Affairs

Boston Digs Down—Boston's financial barometer shot upwards today under pressure of Mayor Mansfield's $2,453,122 supplementary budget just released. Savings of $300,000 in the first budget were blotted out, the record tax rate of $37.50 often predicted by the Mayor seemed imminent.

Welfare costs, salary restorations and emergency relief projects snapped the whip and $1,186,300 was added to the city maintenance requirements.

Itemized, the supplementary budget is as follows:

City maintenance requirements	$1,582,361.55
City debt requirements	635,026.96
County maintenance requirements	76,007.05
Income department, maintenance	12,039.75
Traffic tunnel interest	129,686.78
Total	$2,435,122.09

Bull on School Street—The bull, Wall Street's symbol of better times, poked his nose into Boston City Hall today. Despite high tax rates, a mounting debt and supplementary budget, Mayor Mansfield announced there are sufficient indications of renewed departmental earnings to warrant his putting city laborers back on a 5½ day week on Oct. 1.

Moreover, furloughs may be clipped short. Thus returning prosperity promises to purge the Mansfield administration of its main irritant, the dissatisfaction of city workers. Departmental frugality has contributed to this speedy restoration of normal conditions. Cost of adding half a day and abandonment of furloughs is estimated at about $160,000.

Transportation

Threads to South America—Ever faster transportation continues to shrink the continents of the world. When the new international air express service, which has sprung from the coördination of facilities of the Railway Express Agency and the Pan American Airways System, goes into operation August 1, Boston will be brought as close to the 147 Latin-American trade centers as were the borders of the United States short years ago, it was announced today.

Epochal will be the effects to local commerce; for the first time trade marts beyond the Andes will be open to manufacturers of small merchandise. It means that America has slid into the pattern of commerce with Latin America now being spun by practically every nation of the world.

The new express schedule:

Boston, Mass., to:	Days
Havana, Cuba	3
Jamaica, Kingston	3
Mexico City, Mexico	4
Guatemala, Guatemala	4
San Salvador, Salvador	4
Cristobel, Panama	4
Georgetown, British Guiana	5
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9
Montevideo, Uruguay	9
Buenos Aires, Argentina	9
Santiago, Chile	8
Lima, Peru	6

Recovery

"Notoriety Seeker"—Charges that ERA funds amounting to thousands of dollars were being diverted to illegal uses in Boston appear destined to thorough deflation. When William S. Hennessey Jr., candidate for state Senate and one-time ERA foreman, accused four petty ERA officers of graft, Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA administrator, pitched in and started ferreting for trouble.

Today the sandy-haired Major is persuaded the charges are blank shots. Two trouble shooters have been checking up since Wednesday.

Specifically Mr. Hennessey named names, asserted four deputy ERA administrators were using ERA money, material and labor on their own private projects. While Mr. Hennessey shot below Major Hall at his deputies, the Major pumped a barrage right at Mr. Hennessey.

"Notoriety seeker," thundered the shell that Major Hall released from his verbal howitzer.

Shipping

Welcome Mat Is Out—An immense shadow flowed across Boston Harbor Saturday and headed for Commonwealth Pier. It was cast by the Holland-America liner Statendam, largest steamship ever to dock here and embark passengers.

More than 1500 persons crowded the pier, sifted through the palatial ballroom, dining hall and engine rooms and marveled. They marveled at the thick rugs, the glistening fixtures, the snowy table linen, and the tricky interior lighting arrangements.

Boston, which has languished for want of big ships, was appreciative and it took steps to show it. The port authority through former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald presented Captain John J. Bijl with a Boston city flag, a pin set with a state seal and the maritime history of Massachusetts. In addition Richard Parkhurst, one of the 150 New Englanders to sail on the liner, will go to Rotterdam, Holland, and say to ship companies there:

"Send us more of your big ships."

Miscellaneous

Thumbs Down on "Thumbing"—"Thumbers" (by-products of the automobile age, who depend for transportation upon the agility of the thumb, the charity of motorists and the persuasiveness of their facial expressions) "thumbed" their way right into the custody of state police early this morning. The "thumbers" in question were nine youths desirous of getting away from Salisbury Beach.

The Attorney-General's office, when questioned on the institution of "thumbing," stated it as his conviction that it was unsafe to "thumber" and driver alike, that it was at best a nuisance and that there should be a state law against it. A spokesman at the office explained that the only rules governing these modern nomads in Massachusetts are those represented by municipal ordinances.

Quartz in Shining Rock Shines

Shining Rock Mountain, near Asheville, N. C., gets its name from its cliff of pure white quartz which glistens in the sun.

Inquiry Forecast For Maine Prison After Three Escape

PORTLAND, Maine, July 23 (AP)—An investigation of reported crowding of inmates at the Maine State Prison is seen by Gov. Louis J. Brann as a possible outcome of the escape of three life termers July 20.

Governor Brann said he believed that an "immediate investigation" was demanded if conditions were as represented by prison officials. Warden Raymond C. Thurston laid the blame for the escape of the three convicted murderers on lack of sufficient cells in which to confine prisoners. He pointed out that all three fugitives were trusties and enjoyed a certain degree of freedom as they went about their tasks in the prison workshop.

Two of the escaped prisoners were captured several hours after their flight. The third, James M. Mitchell, was still at large, but authorities expressed the conviction he would soon be caught by the posses of state highway patrolmen, deputy sheriffs, game wardens, prison guards and civilians engaged in the search.

"If crowded conditions at the prison make it possible for dangerous prisoners to escape," Governor Brann said, "it presents a situation which demands immediate attention."

Quake Relief Work Starts In Leveled Panama Cities

PANAMA, Pan., July 23 (AP)—Salvage and relief operations are under way today at the quake-ruined City of David and at Puerto Armuelles, where the second major tremble in five days tumbled scores of houses upon their inhabitants.

President Arias flew to the quake zone yesterday and returned, reporting that approximately 150 were injured in Saturday's tremor and that previous reports of several fatalities were unfounded. Eye-witness accounts of the Saturday quake at Puerto Armuelles, however, emphasized the severity of the shocks.

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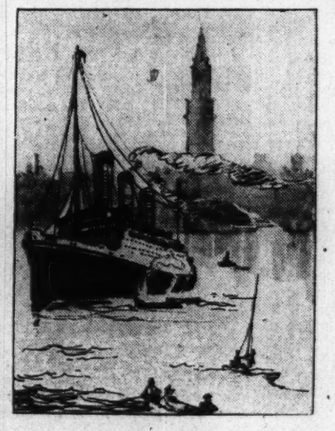

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Increase in Army Air Force Of 50 P. C. Backed in Inquiry; Roosevelt Favors Treaty Navy

Big Building Program to Give Employment in Private Yards

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's declaration to the crew of the U. S. S. Houston yesterday, that the navy would be raised to treaty power within three or four years today found the Navy ready with up-to-the-minute plans for new ships and an exclusive building program already underway.

Under the Vinson Act, passed by the last Congress, 102 fighting craft are to be added to the naval forces by 1942.

Naval officials said a three or four-year program merely would mean starting more ships each year than originally contemplated under the measure.

Big navy adherents pointed out at once that this probably would mean also a stimulus for the Administration's recovery movement by turning new ship construction into the hands of private shipbuilders. Navy yards will be fairly well filled, it was said, with ships already laid down or to be started this year.

Thirty-two war vessels were laid down during the past fiscal year. The navy will open bids Aug. 15 for four new cruisers, six submarines, two heavy and 12 light destroyers.

The navy, it was learned recently, had approved a plan calling for a start on 12 light destroyers, two heavy destroyers and five submarines during the 1936 fiscal year. This number would have to be increased appreciably should the navy be brought to treaty strength in three or four years.

The navy is most deficient in destroyers and under-sea craft. Numerically, the ships to be built under a treaty strength program will find those types far ahead of all others.

The Vinson plan calls also for construction of 1184 airplanes for the navy to keep up aviation strength parallel with treaty power in war vessels.

Roosevelt on Watch For Glimpse of Hawaii

ABOARD CRUISER NEW ORLEANS ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt looked forward eagerly today to his first glimpse of the Hawaiian Islands, America's sentinel of the Pacific and western outpost of his wide-swinging inspection tour of United States possessions.

The President received a foretaste of the islands as he listened to a broadcast of Hawaiian music and a radio address of welcome by Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter.

Steaming over calm seas today, the cruisers Houston and New Orleans watched closely for the missing yacht Scaramouche of Long Beach, Calif., in the San Pedro-Honolulu race. The lookout was kept at the command of President Roosevelt.

Civil Aviation Found in First Place in Quality and Quantity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—A more than 50 per cent increase in the fighting strength of the United States Army Corps was officially recommended today by the special committee headed by Mr. Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War. The committee has been studying the efficiency and the strength of the army's air arm for three months.

The committee found that the nation's air defenses are in anything but the "parlous" state recently alleged by alarmists. It found the navy's air force to be the strongest in the world. It also found the United States leading the world both in quality and quantity of civil aviation.

The Army's air corps did not obtain quite such praise. The report found it somewhat below that of other countries in quantity of equipment although it did not concede any particular deficiency in other respects.

Immediate Increase Urged

Regardless of this highly reassuring picture of the nation's air defenses, the committee recommended an immediate increase in the strength of the air corps to 2320 planes, with a corresponding increase in personnel. Since it found the existing plane strength to be under 1500, the committee's recommendation would amount to a more than 50 per cent increase in the strength of an air unit only slightly inferior to anything else in the world.

Although the report does not go on to describe the effect which adoption of its recommendations would have, the implication is clear that an air force superior to anything which any other nation in the world could muster is the guiding fundamental behind the committee's findings.

Stress on Numerical Deficiency

This is seen in the committee's use of relative strength or relative efficiency of the air corps as contrasted to that of foreign units as the only criteria for judging the army's corps. Its recommendations for an increase in number is apparently based only on the fact that some other nations have larger air forces. No attempt is made to prove that the larger number is needed for the specific purpose of defending American shores from overseas attackers or that military needs require the largest force in the world.

Two other high lights in the 75-page document submitted to the Secretary of War consist of (1) a firm position against establishment of a unified air force or any separation of the army's air corps from army command, and (2) an implied vindication of the procurement methods of Brg.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the air corps, whose dismissal was demanded by the House Military Affairs Committee for these very methods.

Doolittle for Separation

Maj. James H. Doolittle, famous speed flier and a member of the committee, signed the report, but submitted in addition a supplementary opinion expressing his conviction that the air force could be better trained and prepared for war if separated from the army. His statement in full was as follows:

"I believe in aviation—both civil and military. I believe that the future security of our nation is dependent upon an adequate air force. This is true at the present time and will become increasingly important as the science of aviation advances and the airplane lends itself more and more to the art of warfare. I am convinced that the required air force can be more rapidly organized, equipped and trained if it is completely separated from the army and developed as an entirely separate arm.

"If complete separation is not the desire of the committee, I recommend an air force as a part of the army but with a separate budget, a separate promotion list and removed from the control of the general staff. These are my sincere convictions. Failing either, I feel that the air corps should be developed and expanded under the direction of the general staff as recommended above."

Improvement in Morale

Instead of showing any sympathy at all for those who have long been advocating a separate and independent air force, the committee recommended that the force should be brought even more directly under control of the Army's general staff than it is at present. It attributes improvement in the morale and efficiency of the corps during the last year directly to the fact that the general staff's control was increased when the office of Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics was abandoned.

Going into the military strategy involved in this question in detail Mr. Baker's committee came to the conclusion that in any military operations in which this country is likely to be involved aviation will be a weapon auxiliary to and dependent on land or sea forces and should therefore be subordinate to them.

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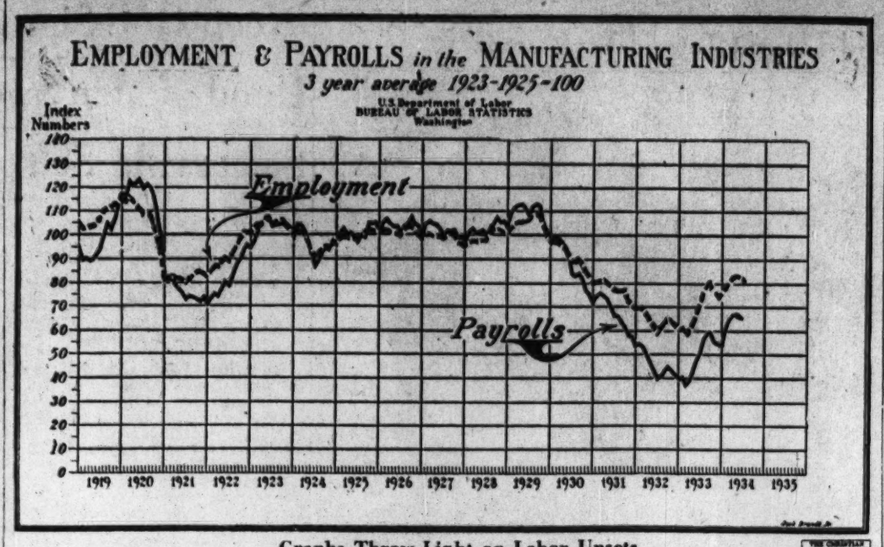
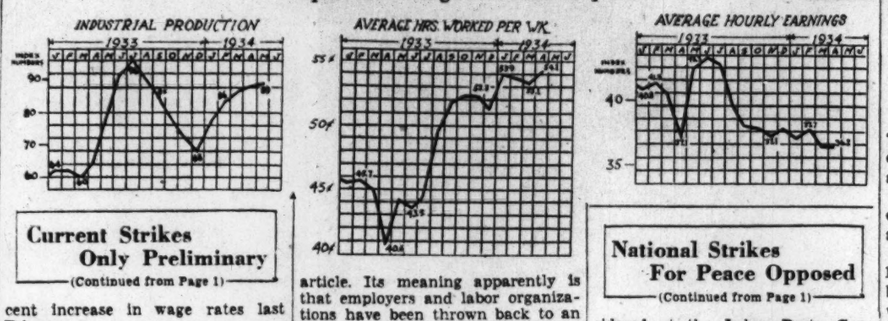

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3 year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
Employment
Payrolls
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

Graphs Throw Light on Labor Upsets



Current Strikes Only Preliminary

(Continued from Page 1)

cent increase in wage rates last February.

The ordinary worker, of course, does not go into the matter so deeply or broadly or statistically as this. He only hears that his plant is "in the black" again, perhaps has paid a dividend or a bonus to the president or has put a neat profit into surplus, and he wonders where he comes in or what has happened to that last 10-per-cent wage cut the boss said would be restored "when things got better."

So long as business was on the downgrade there were no growing profits to squabble over and the presence of millions of persons newly out of work and in quest of jobs was not favorable to the use of the strike weapon.

But now there is at least a show of something to fight for—though the fighting may be both premature and unwise—and those who are out of work, or on reduced pay, have been that way so long that the edges of their dispositions have become frazzled and they are more willing material for the designs of radical agitators who would change the face of things by force.

Past Strikes More Violent

This has been the history of business cycles, the greatest outbreaks of strikes coming shortly after the upturn from a long or jolting depression.

There were violent labor troubles in 1877 at the close of a long post-Civil-War depression, with savage riots in the Pittsburgh railroad yards and the Pennsylvania coal fields. And in 1894 the Pullman strike which forced President Cleveland to send federal troops into Chicago took place just before conditions began to improve.

So again in 1922, passing over the peak of "war prosperity" disputes in 1919, there were severe strikes in coal mines and railroad shops as the country struggled out of the 1921 deflation.

Compared to the conflagrations of 40 or 50 years ago, the strikes of this year, with every regard for the deplorable clubbing and loss of life that have occurred, have not approached their predecessors in violence.

And the marked increase in labor disputes during 1933 and 1934 has not involved as many workers in strikes nor cost them as many man-days of employment in slightly more than a year and a half as were involved in the single year of 1922.

Shift in Main Issues

It is unofficially estimated that not more than 37,000 persons in the United States were directly involved in strikes during the month before the calling of the general strike in San Francisco. Labor Department records show approximately 393,000 persons losing time on account of industrial disputes during the first half of this year, compared to 1,622,562, or more than four times as many, during the whole year of 1922.

It is interesting and perhaps significant, however, that a marked change has come about in the specific issues, over which industrial disputes are fought out in this latest era, in contrast to those of a decade or two ago.

In a study of more than 24,000 strikes that took place between 1916 and 1926 the Department of Labor has found that the question of wages was a cause, either solely or in combination with other factors in three-fifths of the cases, and that hours of work figured in a considerable number of others, while recognition of unions, discrimination against union workers and other similar issues were responsible for only about one-fifth of the controversies.

Wages and Hours Only Minor

Now the proportion is more than reversed. The records of the National Labor Board, during its existence since the advent of the NRA down to the time it turned over its functions to the new National Labor Relations Board, show that wages and hours were the controlling issues in not more than one-fifth of the cases coming before it and its regional boards.

Questions of union recognition, dismissal of employees for union activity and interference with union organization campaigns were at the root of fully three-fourths of these cases.

This change is due partly if not largely to effects of Section 7a in the National Industrial Recovery Act which will be discussed in an ensuing article. Its meaning apparently is that employers and labor organizations have been thrown back to an era of struggle for control and for strategic positions—an era comparable in some ways to the early 1900's in the bituminous coal fields—in place of struggle over the actual division of earnings in terms of wages and working conditions.

This no doubt sounds like a contradiction of the opening paragraphs of this article. But captains of industry and leaders of labor are under no illusions regarding these questions of organization. They are not fighting for mere abstractions, they are maneuvering for very real advantage in the wage bargaining that is to follow.

These questions of whether a company union or an independent union or any union at all shall have recognition to negotiate with employers are important for they determine the very structure of industrial control for years to come. But they are only preliminary to the bargaining over a proper apportionment of the proceeds of industry between Labor and Capital, a bargaining that may be peaceful or violent according to the wisdom of the participants.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

((All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m. KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX,1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour." coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursday, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m. (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with moderate temperatures tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate north and east winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday in the north portion.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north, shifting to east winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair and warm weather first part of week, some probability of showers and cooler Wednesday or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	78	New Orleans	84	94
Bermuda	80	84	New York	70	88
Chicago	78	102	Norfolk	78	90
Denver	64	84	Philadelphia	70	92
Helena	52	90	St. Louis	86	102
Jacksonville	82	90	St. Paul	84	104
Kansas City	84	104	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	66	80	Washington	74	94
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m. July 23.
B—Maximum July 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:11 p. m. Tuesday 9:53 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:44 p. m.

National Strikes For Peace Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

sidered at the Labor Party Conference at Hastings in October 1933.

The new statement is to be submitted for final acceptance at the annual Trades Union Congress at Weymouth next September, and at the annual general meeting of the Labor Party at Southport next October.

British Labor has long supported the League of Nations idea of "collective" prevention of war. It is thus opposed to the older system of alliances and counter-alliances that led to the great struggle of 1914-18. It desires to preserve peace efficiently. At the same time it recognizes that to deny the use of force against aggressors might be to defeat this aim.

Labor, the statement declares, is emphatically opposed to any form of aggressive war. But, it says, "there may be circumstances in which the Government of Great Britain might have to use its military and naval forces in support of the League in restraining an aggressor nation which declined to submit to the League's authority and which flagrantly used military measures in defiance of its pledged word."

To Avoid Force

The statement supports the passing of a "Peace Act" by the British Parliament. This measure would place on record the national obligation under the collective peace system, and show to all the world how seriously these obligations are regarded. The Peace Act would bind the Government to submit disputes with other states to some form of pacific procedure for settlement. It would undertake never to resort to war as an instrument of national policy, but to refer at once to the League and comply with the League's injunction on the basis of reciprocity in the event of having to use force in self-defense.

The statement lays upon the Labor movement "the duty of supporting our Government unflinchingly in all the risks and consequences attendant on its action in taking part in collective measures against a peace-breaker."

The statement repeats the existing standing orders of the Trade Union Congress for calling a special meeting in the event of the occurrence of a danger of war. It also makes proposals for organized propaganda directed to the development of a peace attitude generally.

One of the features of this propaganda is to be coöperation with the League of Nations Union in taking a referendum of all parliamentary electors in Britain in support of the collective peace system. Such a referendum was suggested by Viscount Cecil at a League of Nations Union conference at Bournemouth on June 28.

Police Help Nonunion Trucks In Minneapolis Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

formed after the last strike, have coerced these firms into the fight against the union.

Labor generally is keenly sympathetic with the drivers' union and many leaders of other unions have expressed the opinion that a defeat in this strike for the drivers' union would mean a blow for all organized labor in the city.

The operators on the other hand charge that the two strikes have been perpetrated by Communistic leadership of the union. For two weeks before the strike and since it began seven days ago they have used large display advertisements in all daily papers here with material which, they hold, backs up this charge In the mind of the average citien it is felt that they have raised considerable doubt as to the leadership of the strikers.

Entire Pacific Labor Ballots on Approval Of Federal Mediation

By Courtland Holdom

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23—"Business as usual" was the slogan of San Francisco's metropolitan area today.

Only the stevedores and a portion of San Francisco's street cars were absent from the scene.

Teamsters of East Bay cities, following the lead of their union brothers in San Francisco, had voted to resume full operations, which meant that they would haul cargoes to and from the docks despite the continuing longshoremen's strike.

Ballots are being cast under federal supervision in every Pacific Coast port by the stevedores, giving their approval or disapproval of allowing full arbitration of the waterfront controversy. The ballots had been rushed by airplane to the strikers, under guard of five Department of Labor operatives, who were instructed to see that the voting was secret and honest.

National guardsmen were recalled from the bloodless battle of San Francisco over Sunday, and the new week found only a handful of them guarding the docks, with barriers down and the surge of world trade flowing almost normally along the Embarcadero. The militiamen had departed gayly in special trains bearing their tanks and howitzers on flat cars, or in army trucks.

As a veritable parade of soldiers came rolling down Van Ness Avenue yesterday, still trench-helmeted and bearing full equipment, the sentiment of all seemed expressed by a youthful warrior who rode high on a pile of impedimenta blowing kisses.

City Gay With Flags

San Francisco continued to hold a carnival of flags, as a fervor of patriotism aroused during the general strike continued to express itself. Office buildings for some days have flown the flag continuously, its bright colors floating above the city with arresting effectiveness during the hours of darkness.

Along the streets of the business district merchants have lined the curbs with flags on 10-foot staffs, while all cars of the municipal railway fly the national emblem.

As a further gesture of loyalty to the Government, members of the Retail Drygoods Association have requested their employees to take this pledge:

Rouses Patriotic Fervor

"I affirm my belief in the American form of government and my allegiance to this Government.

"I pledge my support to the constituted authorities of our city, State and nation in upholding this Government and opposing all revolutionary attempts against it, and in maintaining order.

"I will use my influence to encourage others to act in accordance with this pledge.

"This I do of my own free will."

Only minor disturbances were reported on the coast over the week-end. There was an attack upon a Market Street Railway car in San Francisco, while Portland and San Pedro reported shots fired, with the wounding of a policeman in the latter port.

One of the greatest remaining problems in San Francisco is the culinary question of how to use up the great store of beans and ham laid by for the famine which never occurred.

Portland Awaits Result Of Vote on Arbitration

PORTLAND, Ore., July 23 (AP)—The threat of a general strike was dissipated, for the time being at least, here today, as union labor awaited the outcome of proposals to arbitrate the dispute of Pacific Coast maritime workers.

After a meeting of 100 representatives of all Portland unions, a statement was issued saying the representatives "left all matters pertaining to a general strike in the hands of the strategy committee pending action on the arbitration proposals by the crafts involved in the waterfront strike."

It was said longshoremen here would vote today, as will all others on the coast, on whether to submit their case to abitration at the hands of the Federal Mediation Board. Labor leaders, meanwhile, exhorted pickets to remain peaceful.

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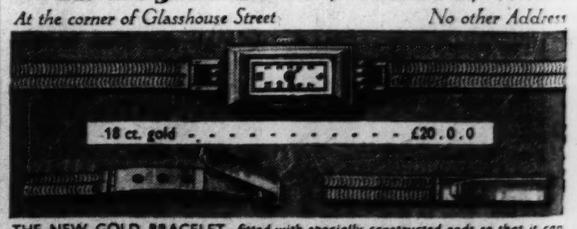

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Woman Governor Looms on Horizon In North Dakota

Opponents of Olson Talk of Backing Candidacy of Langer's Wife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., July 23—Members of Senate continued to assemble today in an effort to establish a quorum and proceed with impeachment action against the ousted Governor, Mr. William Langer. If the required number is obtained the special gathering may carry on indefinitely in defiance of orders of Acting Gov. Ole H. Olson.

The House, scheduled to convene at 2 p. m. today, expects to hear from its committee named to decide upon impeachment procedure. The Langer forces hope to bring the situation to a head and possibly clear the ousted Governor through this action.

Meanwhile future political developments called for some attention. Instead of North Dakota having two men governors at the same time, as it had recently, the State next year may have no man. Instead it may find itself run by a woman.

Resembles Texas Case

If Mrs. William Langer, the wife of the deposed Governor, runs, North Dakota may very easily put its first woman Governor into office next January.

Mr. Langer recently won the Non-Partisan League nomination and apparently may bequeath it to his wife, if he wants to. Should he do so, North Dakota will parallel Texas in its family politics. "Ma" Ferguson is there finishing her second term as Governor. She stepped up into her husband's place after he was impeached and disbarred.

In addition to the present row over the governorship, North Dakota faces another unique political problem coming head on.

It has a candidate in Mr. Langer who would unquestionably be elected if he could run, but who has been convicted of a felony in the Federal District Court on the charge of soliciting funds from relief employees, has been ousted from office as Governor by the State Supreme Court because of that conviction and will assuredly be disqualified as a candidate for the same reason.

Charges of Persecution

Many citizens of the state, probably a majority, are convinced that Mr. Langer was "persecuted," that he is a martyr to the farm cause, for three weeks after his conviction, but before sentence was passed, the voters went to the polls and renominated him for the governorship with a majority over all opponents. His machine scored a smashing victory in that election.

Two days after the election, Mr. Langer marched jauntily into the district court. His friends believed the "indorsement" at the polls would be considered a vindication and the judge would be lenient. He left the court with a sentence of 18 months over his head. An appeal was taken, is now pending but Mr. Langer is out of office.

In his place, Mr. Ole H. Olson, the former Lieutenant-Governor, is holding to the seat of power despite desperate efforts by Mr. Langer to retain his office even to the extent of calling out the militia and then convening the Legislature in special session.

Though all these efforts have so far proved futile, the Langer machine is by no means done.

Reds Fail to Halt Prayers for Rain

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 23

THE strange sight of a religious procession after 17 years of Communism caused the Communist Party newspaper Pravda to suggest a committee consideration of the matter.

The procession, carrying icons, went from a church at the village of Jaransk, near Gorky, erected an altar in the parched rye field of a collective farmer and heard a priest offer prayers for rain.

Communist President Sushentzey of the Jaransk village Soviet was unable to prevent the religious action, as the district executive committee had ordered him not to hinder religious processions to collective fields.

However, neighboring village Soviet presidents prevented processions in split committee actions.

Basic War Causes Are Diminishing, Dr. Compton Says

Technology Head Declares World Can Afford to Be Optimistic of Future

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, analyzes the factors which lead to war in a current article of the Technology Review and concludes that because these are being gradually eliminated the world can afford to be optimistic concerning the future.

Dr. Compton says this in the face of statistics compiled by natural scientists to show that each war is becoming more disastrous than the preceding. Based on past experience, statistics recently exhibited at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard tended to show that casualties in war have increased steadily century by century and in the last war reached eight times the total of all the previous centuries of the Christian era.

Yet Dr. Compton, using a method well known to natural scientists, namely, separating the variables, finds the basic causes of war to be gradually diminishing in number. Listed in the order which he assigns them they are:

1. A national policy of expansion through conquest.

2. War as the climax of increasing complication and instability due to political maneuvering for extension of influence and commercial advantage.

3. Propaganda allegedly subsidized by munitions manufacturers

"The principal motives in national policies of expansion through conquest have been plunder, colonization, strategy of national defense, and religion," Dr. Compton says.

"Among the great movements in national expansion through conquest may be listed Alexander's conquest of the then known world, Cæsar's coriquest of Gaul, the conquest of all Asia and most of Europe by Genghis Khan, and the European and African wars of Napoleon. We find that the political and to a large extent the national organizations of North and South America, Africa, India, the East and West Indies and Korea are the result of national conquest by wa in relatively recent times. In very recent times we have seen examples of this in Siberia and Manchukuo."

"But war for plunder, at least in its cruder forms, has practically vanished. War for colonization by force has also practically vanished except for the mixed situation in the Orient. Religion is no longer a cause of war. Strategy of national defense is still a strong item in the background, but will probably never be an admitted cause. A profound change has occurred in this category of causes of war, in that they have largely been eliminated, principally through a change of world opinion in the direction of a higher code of national ethics.

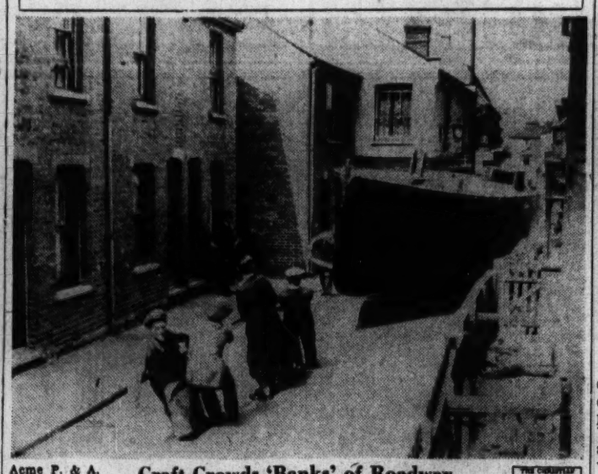
"Because of this change in world opinion, practically any war in the future must occur at least under the guise of defense against aggression by both parties to the struggle. If world ethics could advance a stage farther to the point where political intrigue and nationalistic camouflage could be prevented from disguising an aggressive war as one of defense, then very probably wars would cease."

Dr. Compton feels that the probable solution lies in police protection on a world-wide scale. From the time of the origin of the Ten Commandments, police protection has progressed and developed from tribe to city to state and finally to include the nation. He continues: "We have yet to see the principle effectively adopted in international relations, but the painful beginnings of attempts in this direction are under way, and I believe the whole lesson of history points toward the probability that this will ultimately be achieved; in other words, that the world will ultimately adopt a plan of coöperative police protection against nations or groups who transgress the accepted international laws.

"The second chief cause of war, namely, the outburst resulting from an unendurable complexity of conflicting relationships of political and commercial interests is really the modern cause of war, essentially replacing the earlier type of war for conquest. The real problem now is whether mankind can control itself while the proper methods of readjustment are being found and put into effect.

"I believe it is important from time to time to affirm in unmistakable language our opposition to war as a means for settling difficulties. It may be opposed on humanitarian grounds, or on grounds of cold common sense, or both. A strong group statement against war should be at least a negative step which will make war less probable through the effect of such a statement on political leaders."

Narrow Channel on Dry Land



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Craft Crowds 'Banks' of Roadway

Pilots Forced to Skillful Maneuvering.

Boat with a beam of 10 feet 8 inches had to be taken for launching along High Street at Leigh-on-Sea, Eng. It took three hours to turn and twist the craft through the roadway, which is only 17 feet wide.

Motion Pictures

A Serious Attempt

Occasionally, a motion-picture producer forsakes movie conventions for the time being and produces a film of considerable merit. "Whom the Gods Destroy," Columbia's adaptation of Albert Payson Terhune's story now showing at the Keith Memorial Theater, ascends into this category.

The production has two chief points in its favor: one is Walter Connolly's acting; and the other is Fred Niblo, Jr., the director's attempt to exploit the visual possibilities which are the screen's chief assets. If not wholly successful, the resulting picture is worthy of attention.

The plot, based on the old Enoch Arden theme, is given a somewhat novel and largely unbelievable twist. John Forrester, a successful Broadway producer with a wife and baby son whom he loves dearly, escapes from a sinking vessel by disguising himself as a woman, after several acts of heroism. Concealing his identity, he returns to New York, where, after years of loneliness, he is the unseen hand in his son's first Broadway success.

Walter Connolly, in a performance marked by its restraint, manages to make Forrester a real character. Especially in the later scenes does his characterization call to mind the Emil Jannings type of rôle. Others in the cast include Hobart Bosworth, Doris Kenyon, Robert Young and Scotty Beckett, a rather appealing child actor.

It is the privilege of the motion picture to lessen the actor's load by its own peculiar mechanical means. This strength may be at the same time a weakness. In the effort to make the story more plausible, to build up emotional sequences by photographic symbolism, the director does not always show the necessary restraint. In "Whom the Gods Destroy," both the shipwreck scene and the pictorialization of Forrester's mental struggle are laid on with too heavy a hand.

Despite these few faults, "Whom the Gods Destroy," if not an outstanding success, is melodramatic film entertainment of the better type.

J. D. B.

Boston Snapshots

Trouble-Shooting Without Tears—If you have qualms about the inner condition of your automobile you can set them at rest with the help of a new free book distributed at Socony stations. This "trouble-shooting" manual, with descriptions and illustrations, tells just how to recognize conditions indicated by strange sounds, rumbles and jars.

The only objection to the book is that many motorists may convince themselves at once, by careful listening to the performance of their cars, that practically every trouble mentioned has developed already.

Memorial Arch—Several years ago engineering journals carried accounts of a particularly difficult job performed for the Boston Elevated. When Nashua Street was widened and extended under the Lechmere viaduct to connect with Charles Street, some of the supporting girders of the viaduct had to be removed and replaced by a bridge which carried the viaduct over the wide road. This job was done without interfering with traffic on the viaduct, and the engineers were justly proud of their work.

But then came the idea of traffic circles, and the decision to build one under the viaduct. Another group of engineers got to work, figured out how to build a traffic circle without touching the viaduct, and succeeded in setting the bridge built by the first group out by itself upon a circular island in the middle of the street. There it stands like a memorial arch with traffic whirling respectfully around instead of rushing through it.

Wished to Leave Town—Into the packet slot in Astor Street Post Office Station went many parcels addressed to vacationists on the shore and in the mountains. A cat watched them as the heat of the day increased. Finally it rose and began to climb through the slot itself. But it was unlabeled and unstamped. A clerk ejected it. After a few minutes' meditation it returned, and was again discovered sitting among the packages. The clerk again removed it.

With determination bristling its whiskers the cat still another time essayed the slot—only to be snatched back once more. This time, evidently disgusted with the postal service, it stalked from the office and was seen no more.

Soft-Boiled Rides—Many youthful riders on the small electric cars variously known as "Scooters" or "Dodgems," have wondered just how the proprietor timed their rides. Some have even entered into a conspiracy by which one of them did his best to keep the operator of the switch in conversation, while the others rode, in the hope that he would forget the time.

But there is no possibility of lengthened rides on the little, much-jostled cars at Norumbega. The switch man uses a sand glass intended for the exact timing of soft-boiled eggs.

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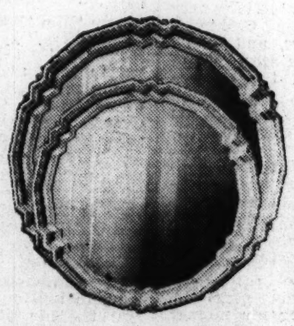

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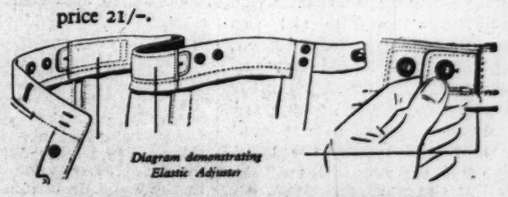

Diagram demonstrating Elastic Adjuster

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The Children's Page

The Flower on the Ice

By Leonora Sill Ashton

AND the most wonderful thing happened up in those Norwegian mountains. There were miles of bleak wastes of ice in the shadow of the crags, but as we walked along we came upon one little spot where the sun crept in for most of the day and melted the ice, and what do you suppose we found there?"

Mrs. Ashley was telling the primary school about a trip she had taken last summer through Norway and Sweden; and now as she paused, she looked down at the room full of eager little faces and waited until the chorus of voices had asked, "What?"

"Somehow," she went on. "A water lily had taken root and there on the face of the rocky, icy crag, bloomed that beautiful blue flower, for this was a blue water lily."

This story came near the end of Mrs. Ashley's talk. As Miss Marshall, the teacher, thanked her and bade her good-by, she noticed a small brown-eyed girl who had crept up near the desk, evidently to hear all that Mrs. Ashley had to say.

"Judith," she said to the little girl, "Go back to your seat at once."

But Judith lingered. "I wanted to hear more about the flower," she said.

Dreaming of the Water Lily

"You heard all there is to know. In some way the seed of a water lily lodged in the pool amidst the ice and blossomed there. It was a beautiful thing for you children to hear about. And now we will have silent reading for a period of twenty minutes," she said, turning to the rest of the school.

Judith went slowly back to her desk and took out her second reader and began to look at the words. But her mind was far away from the story of the mole and the ant and the holes in the ground which both of them made. It was soaring up—up—up—among those icy mountains far across the sea. She could almost see that pool with the lovely water lily spreading its petals there.

"I wish I could really see it," she said over and over again to herself. "I wish I could travel and go to places and see things like that. I wish wonderful things happened here where we are."

"Judith," a voice sounded from the desk at the end of the room. "The middle of page ten. It's your turn to read."

Of course Judith didn't do well that day. She stumbled even over the little words that she knew so well. "You will have to stay in at recess and read to me," said Miss Marshall.

"Why aren't you trying today, Judith?" asked her teacher a little later, when the other children were playing out in the yard.

"I'm thinking about the water lily," said Judith. "I wish things like that happened here."

Miss Marshall closed the second reader. "Judith, there is a way for such things to happen, where every child can see them."

A New Kind of Game

"How?"

"It's a kind of game you can play."

"How?"

"Whenever you see anyone unhappy or discouraged or finding things they have to do too hard for them, see if you can't do something to help them and make them happy. That will mean you're playing you are the sun, and it will melt the ice of whatever makes people seem cold and discontented."

"But what about the blue water lily? Where does that come in?"

"Well—that's another part of the game. You must watch to see something beautiful take root when you've melted the ice."

Miss Marshall had been a wondering, thoughtful little girl herself in years gone by, and so she knew she could talk like this to Judith and that she would understand. "Now run out and play with the others," she said, and Judith's brown hair bobbed out into the yard where the others were playing "The Farmer in the Dell."

"Thought you had to stay in," said Jack, grinning.

"I did, but I'm out now," answered Judith. Then she caught sight of little Marie Johnson standing off by herself, away from the other children.

"Come over and play," she called to her as the group opened to make room for Judith. She had already taken hold of Jack's hand, and now she reached the other to Marie. But the shy little girl only shook her head.

"She doesn't know how to play. Leave her alone," exclaimed Jack.

A Shy Playmate

Judith had her eye on Marie. She didn't know the little girl was frozen with shyness. She did know, though, that she looked very unhappy standing there watching the others playing and not taking any part in the games; so she went over and took her by the hand. "Come into the ring with me," she said. But the small girl shook her head and looked as if she was going to cry.

"Well, then, we'll go over here and play something else.

It didn't take a minute for Judith to get a paper and two pencils. At first the small girl wouldn't play this game either. She just sat.

"What's your whole name?" asked Judith.

"Elizabeth Marie," came after a pause in a small awed voice.

"Well, Elizabeth Marie, I can tell you you're not going to have any fun at all if you don't play with the other children and do the things they do. Now, watch. You put a round o there and I'll put an x here. Now again."

It took time and patience to play like this, when Judith had to put Marie's pencil on every square before she could let her win the game.

Judith and Marie

The next day she took the younger girl firmly by the hand. Marie pulled back, but Judith insisted that she go with her. "It's such fun. If you do it just once, then the next time you'll like it more; and I'll keep hold of your hand all the time."

A very solemn, unsmiling child and a radiant brown-eyed girl were the "wife and the child" that day while the others laughed and sang. The next day they were something else, and finally on Friday, at the last recess of the week, Judith let go of Marie's hand and left her in the middle of the ring.

"'The cheese is left alone.
The cheese is left alone.'"

Louder and louder the children sang. What would Marie do in the din?

Judith, with her eyes sparkling, watched and wondered as she danced. Would she hump up her small shoulders and walk away?

No; Marie stood there—to be true, a finger in her mouth—but with her round face wreathed in smiles.

Soon she began to dance around as fast as her legs could carry her. Then she began to sing; and before the hour was up she was romping and playing with all the other children.

Miss Marshall was a very practical person. "You've succeeded in melting the ice of little Marie's shyness," she said to Judith that same day.

Judith's eyes were wide with thought. Miss Marshall couldn't tell whether she had forgotten all about the story or not. But very suddenly Judith answered her. "And I know what the blue flower is that comes in the pool," she exclaimed. "It's Happiness." And then she raced away to join the other children on their way home from school.

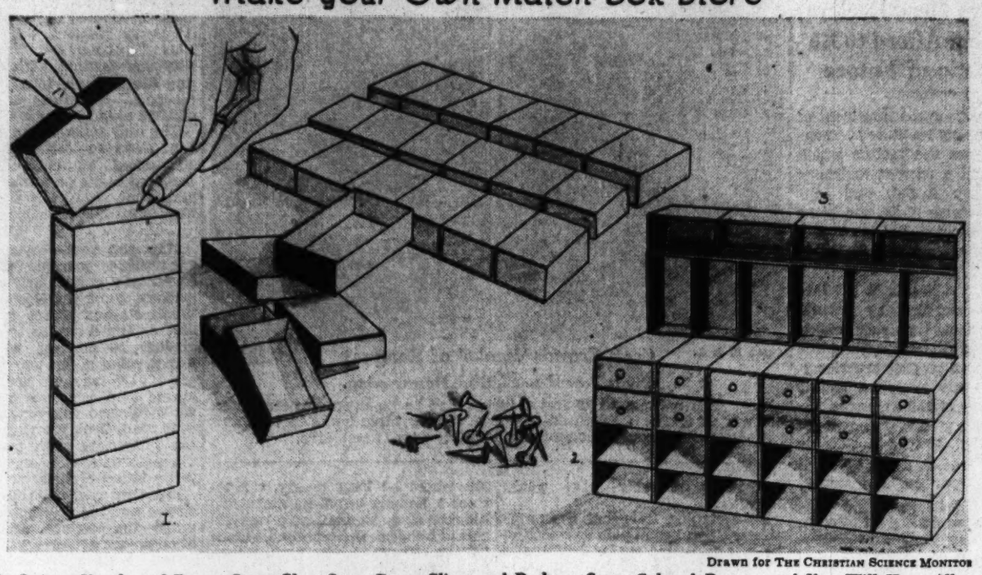
The Sun Is Glad

The sun is always glad to shine
It doesn't try to say,
"I think I'd rather not today,"
Or, "I don't feel that way:
Perhaps tomorrow afternoon
If I should feel more sunny
I'll shine a little for a while."
That really would be funny!

No, there is never any time
When sunshine isn't glowing,
It always sheds a cheerful light
Although the clouds are showing,
For clouds are only shadow thoughts
And sunshine—that is *knowing!*

EDNA HOWE.

Make Your Own Match-Box Store



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quite a Number of Boxes, Some Glue, Some Paper Clips, and Perhaps Some Colored Paper—and You Will Have All You Need to Make This Store

Match Box Toys You Can Make

By Harry Maxwell

IV

THIS model is not really more difficult than some of the others that I expect you have turned out very well, but it is a bigger task, and you will need to be very careful about the gluing.

I hope you have stored up plenty of boxes—the large-sized ones if possible—because you will need quite a number. If you use small ones you will need still more.

First take 12 boxes and remove the insides, setting them aside for the moment. Now take six covers and glue them together sideways, as shown in the sketch (1). These must be left to dry. While they are drying take six more and treat them in the same way.

Next take two further lots of six boxes, but do not remove the insides. Glue them together like the others and leave them to dry.

Four Sets of Boxes

You will now have four sets of boxes—two sets empty and two sets filled.

When the sets are quite dry you can lay a set of six empty boxes flat on the table and glue a second similar row on the top of it as seen in sketch (2). On top of these glue the sets containing the insides and you have the bottom part of your shop in place. Stand it on one side to dry.

Now for the top. If you are using the large boxes you will need a set of six. Stand the insides up on their ends and glue their sides together. When dry, take four more insides and glue the tops to the bottoms. These four should fit exactly on the top of the upright six. When both these sets are dried they can be glued together, and that finishes the top of the shop.

Glue Top and Bottom Together

The next job is to glue top and bottom together, quite a simple task. All you have to remember is to glue the top flush with the back of the base. Look at the finished sketch (3) and you will see exactly what is meant.

If you would like to make your shop specially attractive, cover it with colored paper. This is a simple job so long as you use the glue very sparingly and make accurate measurements. Cut the corners of the paper as shown in a previous model.

Pierce all the drawers carefully with a pin and insert a brass paper clip, turning the ends over inside. This forms the handle.

You will need a counter, and one or two other things for your shop before it is quite ready for customers. We will deal with them in another article.

The Mail Bag

Van Nuys, California

Dear Editor:

I appreciate the Monitor very very much and especially Snubs and Waddles. I am 10 years of age and want to tell you about our farm.

My father has 5000 chickens. My sister, 8 years old, and I have a pen of mallard ducks and four bantams. A few days after the ducks were born they squeezed through the fence when they were hungry, but now they are almost as large as the mother.

We have two kittens, one month old, and they are the most playful kittens that I have ever seen. If we pick up a stick or leaf we call them and they come running after it. When we take them on our laps, they play with their tails, too.

My sister and I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since we were about 3 years old and have learned a lot there. Once in a while we go to church or Wednesday evening meeting.

Martha K.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live about a mile from the Christian Science Sunday School and go every Sunday. I have no pets of my own, but I would like a canary. I am very interested in birds. I would like to correspond with any girl my age (12) who is interested in games and birds, especially from Scotland and Australia.

Hoping to hear from someone,

Mary Jane W.

New Smyrna, Florida

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with some little girl, 9 years old, in Chicago and hear about the World's Fair. I live by the Atlantic Ocean in Florida. We have the finest beach in the world. In summer I go bathing every day. The water is nice and warm. I can float and swim. I like the Monitor's Children's Page very much. The Snubs and Waddle pictures are very cute.

Helen Louise W.

Weymouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a 12-year-old girl living in a small village. I have a lot of playmates and they are all very nice. I am very interested in books and love adventures.

We have five bird houses and in one there are six little birds. They are called martins. They have blue backs and white breasts. I love to watch them. Daddy has 28 different rose bushes. They are beautiful when they are blooming.

I would love to hear from other Monitor readers, especially from the United States and England.

Barbara H. P.

Medford, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old. I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the Children's Page, Snubs, Waddles, and Sunny Hours. I am making a scrapbook of Waddles, Snubs and the Camera Club pictures.

I live in Medford, Oregon, but am now visiting in San Francisco, California, for the summer.

I would like to correspond with some little girl my age from a foreign country, especially from England or France. Colleen B.

Hempstead Gardens, Long Island

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy nine years old, and do enjoy hearing my mother read the letters from The Mail Bag. I would so like to hear from boys everywhere, as I am interested in stamp collecting. As I am just starting, I would like suggestions concerning stamp collections.

Frank E. B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Katherine S. (8), Rolla, Missouri. From foreign countries. Would like to exchange stamps, post cards and coins.

Elizabeth R. (9), Billings Bridge, Ontario, Canada. Especially from Scotland.

Mary Lou P. (10), Flint, Michigan. From all over the United States. Interested in reading, piano and sports, especially skating.

June D. (11), Alliance, Ohio. Especially from Canada, Australia and Africa, and the United States. Interested in stamp collecting.

Richard K. (11), Akron, Ohio. From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting.

Ruth B. (11), Chicago, Illinois. From girls her age anywhere.

The Song of the Books

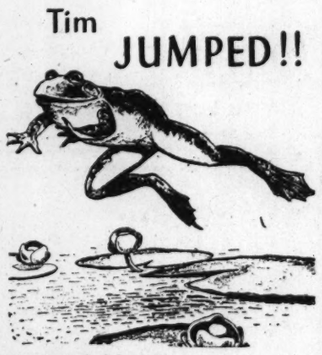
By The Piper

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steed, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Tim Tadpole and the Great Bullfrog: Marjorie Flack. Illustrated. Doubleday, Doran & Co $1.

"ONCE there was a small pond at the edge of a wood—" and so begins another Marjorie Flack story for small boys and girls; a story as gay and delightful, as colorful and amusing as all Marjorie Flack's books have been.

Peeper frogs and a great bullfrog, turtles and all sorts of pond



© Marjorie Flack Larsson

From "Tim Tadpole and the Great Bullfrog," by Marjorie Flack

people sang and jumped and sat in the sun during the warm spring days, but Tim Tadpole could only wriggle among the lily pads and feel sorry for himself. "'I can't jump and I can't sing and I can't find the Sun,' said Tim, and he began to cry. 'What can you do?' asked the great Bullfrog. 'Swim, just swim,' said Tim. 'Then swim!' said the great Bullfrog and away he went."

Tim swam—and so the story goes, in and out among the ferns and the lily pads and the pond people, until one fine day Tim Tadpole suddenly becomes Tim Frog!

Full pages of pictures and few words in big lettering make this a delightful book for small children. Marjorie Flack has made Tim as entertaining a creature as she ever made Angus, and more than likely her little readers will be asking for another book about Tim Frog.

Reindeer of the Waves: Ruth Harshaw, edited by Carleton Washburne, illustrated by Margaret Ianelli. Rand, McNally & Co. $2.50.

Thorkel and Helga, son and daughter of a Viking chief, live in the Norse land of a dozen centuries ago, but so vividly is their story told that today's child may share with them their adventures. The Vikings were a heroic race, bold seafarers, honest traders, loyal to their homes and to the law whose first demand was fairness; the readers of "Reindeer of the Waves" will become a part of the strength and beauty of the Viking civilization.

The story begins as twelve-year-old Thorkel is told by a passing ship of the disaster that befell his father who had sailed from his home on an expedition to the coast of Britain. Neither Thorkel nor his sister, Helga, will believe the news and plan to search for and save their father in some way. The plan is kept secret. Thorkel refuses to be made head of his father's house for a year and sets about outfitting a ship. He gathers trusty followers around him. "I am learning to know what friends are," said Thorkel. "We do not talk often, but we share our thoughts." With them, he sails the North Sea to London Fair.

In sagalike simplicity the tale is told of the early home life, the outfitting of the ship, the voyage through storms over rough seas, the trading at London Fair and the joyous, triumphant journey home.

"Reindeer of the Waves" is a book which well deserves a place on school and home bookshelves. It is vividly written, accurate in the details of that early life, and illustrated with over a hundred pictures in an unusual, colorful style. The Junior Literary Guild has chosen it for boys and girls from six to eight years old.

Nicodemus and the Little Black Pig: Inez Hogan, illustrated by the author. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Just about a year ago, Inez Hogan gave to children a story called "Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog." Now she has another for them. This one is about Nicodemus, and his little sister, and the houn' dog, too, but most of all it is about a black baby pig! If you are somewhere between three and eight years old, you are going to like this story of Nicodemus and his pig.

One day when the little pickaninny boy carried food down to the old fat sow in the barn he got a big surprise—for there were ten tiny baby pigs and one of them was black! Nicodemus decided that little black pig should belong to him, so he took it away and hid it in the barn and fed it all himself. Now, that's the way the story begins before the exciting things happen.

Inez Hogan knows that children like pictures, so she has put one on every page, lovely soft-colored charcoal drawings. She knows that children like humor and so she has filled the book with it.

The Japanese Garden: Marjorie Knight, illustrated by Clinton Knight. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Perhaps you have a Japanese garden or perhaps you have seen them in florists' shops. They are made in bowls and flat dishes, with pebbles and moss and tiny people, a bit of mirror for water, and all sorts of things. Harriette and Toby had one. They were very proud of it and liked to play with it. Then one day they found a slip of pale green paper which said on it, "Please come to tea at 1 o'clock in the Japanese garden."

It seemed, of course, quite out of the question, but they had not counted on the four magic pebbles!

"The Japanese Garden" is for children from seven to ten years old who like stories of make-believe. It is told with charm and humor and illustrated with pleasant black and white drawings.

Mrs. Nicky and the Wop

By Mary F. Moore

A True Cat Story

"S-S-S-S-S! That will show the Peke puppy what I think of him!" said Mrs. Nicky Cat.

She was pleased to see how much she had astonished the little dog, so she said the same thing again. Then, before he had time to bark an answer, she stood up, stretched, and walked sedately from the farm kitchen with tail pointing to the ceiling.

She curled herself up in the cobbled farmyard outside, and the spring sunshine lit up her black coat, and showed the tiny specks of dust that had drifted there since her last wash. Here she would be safe from the wretched puppy who was far too lazy to follow her, but at any minute she might meet one of those huge red and white animals that suddenly remark, "M-o-o-o-o-o" very loudly, and make a timid lady cat climb nearly to the roof in alarm.

"No, I can't stay here," mewed Mrs. Nicky, and getting up she nosed about the farm buildings, among the deserted pigsties, and in the stable where Old Tom, the large cart horse, shook his head and stamped his feet.

Old Tom was a friend of the cat, so she sat and talked to him for awhile before going on with her search for a hiding place.

Bing, the Peke

In the house the Peke felt very superior. "I've frightened that black thing away, anyhow," he said to himself, "and if she doesn't come back I'll eat her dinner, too."

He chased his tail for a time, but that came no nearer, so he stared at the bright fire. Then, suddenly, he woke to find someone putting two plates of food down on the floor, and asking, "Where's Nicky?"

"I've scared her away," yapped Bing, "and I hope forever!"

He began to eat with large gulps intending, when his own plate was empty, to start on the cat's food. But, knowing the large appetites of small puppies, Mary, the maid, put Nicky's plate on a shelf too high for the most adventurous puppy to reach.

"P'raps I'll get her milk at tea time," he thought, hopefully, as he snuggled down for an after-dinner nap.

But, though Bing was glad the cat had disappeared, Mr. Hayes, the farmer, was not. Mrs. Nicky usually came running across the field to meet him at lunch time, and sat on the arm of his chair during the meal, purring loudly whenever he stroked her.

"I don't seem to enjoy my food nearly so much when Nicky's not here," he told his wife.

"You silly!" she laughed. "Why, Bing's better than all the cats in the world, aren't you, my pet?"

The puppy opened one eye lazily. Being a child of royal dogs he knew he must be precious. Then he shut his eye again, and with a peaceful snort went to sleep.

When evening came and still no Nicky appeared the farmer was as much upset as if one of his most valuable cows had gone, and when she was still not there next morning it was as bad as if Old Tom had walked off on his own to see the world! Mr. Hayes spent all his leisure time that day looking for her, but with no result.

Just as he was finishing his supper, however, he suddenly exclaimed, "I know—," just like that, and rushed from the table so carelessly that he almost took the cloth with him.

Mr. Hayes Remembers

He had remembered a little shed tucked away from the rest of the farm at the other end of the field. Since this was a henhouse he hardly expected to find the lost cat there, but felt he must make quite sure.

There was a terrible flutter inside the hen cabin when the farmer appeared in the doorway with his lantern, for hens hate to be disturbed after have have settled for the night.

"Cluck-cluck-cluck," they cackled over and over again, "'tisn't fair, when you think how hard we work, and how early we have to get up. 'Tisn't a bit fair! Cackle-cackle-cackle!"

"All right, all right," said Mr. Hayes, looking round.

The only hen who was not making a terrible fuss was Mrs. Brown, who sat in a large box in the corner of the shed. And there, by her side, was—yes, it certainly looked very much like a black ear and a yellow eye!

He put his hand into the box, and was given a sharp peck.

"Mind your own business!" clucked Mrs. Brown.

But no hen has pointed black ears and yellow eyes, and when Mr. Hayes swung his lantern round he knew that Mrs. Nicky had been found.

She looked far too comfortable to be disturbed, so he left her there, and when he had gone out the hens agreed that he might have said he was sorry for waking them.

Next morning he visited the shed again. The hens were all scratching about the field in their usual fussy, hurried way, having been let out by the farm man. Mrs. Nicky was not in the shed, but in the corner, still in the box, sat Mrs. Brown, blinking her bright, sharp eyes, and tucking her feathers this way and that, never still for a second.

Just at that moment Mrs. Nicky walked into the shed and jumped onto the side of the box with a croon, and after clucking, "I've kept them warm!" Mrs. Brown fluttered to the floor, leaving Mrs. Nicky to purr contentedly over three brand-new kittens!

"If I'd read anything like that in a book I just wouldn't have believed it," said Mr. Hayes to his wife later. "But there it is, and there they are!"

[To be continued next Monday]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Summer
Needs in the Suburbs

You who live out of town have special needs during the summer . . . and advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply them. By glancing through the advertisements, you will note that stores are featuring such items as outdoor chairs and tables, beach togs, garden supplies, sports clothes, paints, door screens, etc. The information provided by Monitor advertising should enable you to make satisfactory purchases for all your needs.

The Home Forum

Not All Everests

NOW that it is over and finished, I wonder why I dreaded the task for so long. Each Spring for the past five years, with the advent of our Jaalam paint-pot season, I have walked boldly up to it, and boldly looked it in the face, and then turned and done something else. Other things needed attention first; after all, this wasn't needed so badly. So I made excuses, and so, year by year, the old red barn and woodshed and henhouse grew more weather-beaten. Nails worked out, and clapboards grew loose; the area of red paint grew smaller, while the weathered gray spread and grew grayer and the white trim grew more dingy. The line between the picturesque and the shabby was crossed, and this spring it became evident that the job could no longer be dodged. It had to be done.

How long ago the old red barn had its last coat of paint, I don't know. It was before our time here, and that puts it back beyond the quarter century mark. That is but part of the aura of mystery that clings to it as it does to all old buildings. We moderns don't even know where it came from; by neighborhood tradition it was moved here when the house was built, a century ago. Just how old it is, we don't know. It has great gunstock posts, and tapered hewn rafters, and plates and girts of oak hard as iron, and its vertical boarding is wide and thick and solid. We call it colonial. Perhaps it is. And perhaps it hadn't been painted since it was moved here, and the cupola was added.

High time, then, that it was done. But while we of Jaalam look forward to and plan for our annual season of furbishing and adding to our places, I hung back from this job. It wasn't new. It was just keeping up. There seemed no adventure about it. About pioneering, about doing new things, there is a certain lure. In doing them, we add to the world's wealth. Even to plan for these things is adventure; my neighbor Lee with each spring plans to add a flagged porch to the north of his kitchen ell, and with each fall forgets it. Yet he enjoys it; with each year the desirability of the porch comes as a fresh discovery. But this job of painting was routine, something one did left-handedly and impatiently. It wasn't at all a thing one could brag about; all one could say was that it was a choice between repainting it now or putting on new clapboards in a few years. We'd all like to build new barns—but painting old ones is another matter entirely.

* * *

So I looked forward to it with real reluctance, almost with rebellion. And so I ordered red paint and white, and bought glass and putty and nails and linseed oil and clapboards; and rather dispiritedly I cleaned brushes and got down the ladders from their racks and fell to. The east end of the henhouse seemed the easiest; I started there. Nails were hammered home, a few clapboards renewed, the ladder propped and the brush dipped. Where that brushful of paint went, I don't know. Almost you could hear the thirsty boards go "schlu-u-up"; there was a barely visible faint red smear, and then the dry brush skated ineffectually. I struggled through that pot of paint, then climbed down and took an observation. One small gable done; and there remained all this vast expanse of reddish-gray! The job stretched ahead interminably, a dry and barren plain. Well, I was in for it. Then I mixed another pot of red and climbed back, doggedly.

* * *

So, looking ahead. But looking back all that seems minor. Bit by bit, inch by inch sometimes, the surface has been covered. It is not, however, the many thousand brush strokes that I remember, nor even the difficulties overcome. Somehow these were got around—a staging put up here, there a remote bit of trim reached by hanging from a gable window and painting at full stretch. There was always, I found, a way of getting at places. Someone had done it before. What I remember now is not the work, but the other things.

I remember the bold ants, the stout explorers met everywhere; even on the highest reaches of clapboards they were there, busy and inquisitive, going new places and seeing things. And there were black hornets in the barn cupola. With trailing legs and shimmering wings they hovered, investigated, decided that my presence was legitimate, and went about their affairs. We got on famously. I remember the red squirrel who came gayly over the roof, and pranced down over the shingles, and his astonishment on facing me as I painted under the eaves. He was puzzled; and for an hour or so, after whisking off into a maple, he debated the matter. I remember the bats, discovered against the ridgepole as I clung to a window frame and painted under the peak. Last year there were four, dreaming through the long sunlit days in a mortise under a girt; this year there were seven. Their small furry bodies, all arow, stirred now and then, and small pink mouths gaped as they waited patiently for darkness. In the morning they were gone—I hope to some more quiet refuge in the dark cavern under the barn roof.

The tall ailanthus trees bloomed as I painted. The air was heavy and sweet with their honeyed fragrance; and the trees, like the talking tree of Dedona, were murmurous with the hum of many bees. They droned drowsily in the hot July sun; the blooms drifted, and all the barn roof was thick with a green-gold snow. And all through the job a catbird supervised from the thick maples behind the woodshed. He was at first, I am afraid, a bit critical; his trim grayness cocked a shoebutton eye at the first smears and his long-drawn "murraaw!" was one of derisive questioning. But, as he saw gleaming red and snowy white trim emerge from dinginess, his song changed. He gave me imitations of robins and song sparrows; he burlesqued bobolinks; he invented new songs of his own. I think, after all, that he's rather proud of his work. He brings other birds from Lee's orchard and George's back yard to look at it. "Pretty good, eh? Notice how the Scotch pine shows up against the red? Come over on this branch. There. See that maple branch against the white? That's how we do things here!" And if they so much as mention Lee's new garage, or George's flowerbeds, his squalled "murraaw!" drives them off.

It is strange how a few feet of added altitude change one's viewpoint. The sun moves quietly and steadily in the blue; the shadows shift and shorten noiselessly; the bell on the new firehouse tells the hour in a brisk and silvery voice. And, after a long pause for reflection, the church bell speaks deliberately in its slower and deeper tones. A small breeze fingers the maples, and a low branch brushes the woodshed roof. Like horns of Elfland faintly blowing, the sound of a distant radio swells and dwindles. I hear Lee and Sam, over the roof and out of sight, getting in the last load of hay from the three-acre field; a hoe clinks and scuffles, and I know that Joe Kibbee is in his potato patch. Boys go past up the hill, red trunks over shoulders and tin pails winking, bound for blueberrying and swimming. There is always one small chap who falls behind and then runs to catch up. The brush swings, dips, swings. I shift the ladder. The shadows wheel, so quietly, so steadily.

* * *

Last evening I put on the finishing touch, saved for the last. Atop the cupola stands a spire—a square wooden box, fitted over an oak post. The old spire was cracked and weathered; I made a new one, gave it three coats of red. It had dried, and with it tucked under my arm I went up. You climb here as one climbs Everest, with rest camps on the way. First the stairs to the mow. Then by cleats, nailed to a post, to the loft over the center bay. A long ladder leads up through dusk to the cupola and yellow sunlight. You rest here, then swing out through a window to the roof peak and a ladder astride the ridge. Up that to the square cupola roof; you hug close here, keep your elbows in, don't dare look down from this t'gallant mast. Inch by inch, at full arms' length, you edge the shining new spire over the oak post, settle it in place. Done! A long breath.

Now, clinging with both hands, you may look below. The yard is a well of deep green shadow; the garden, sweeping about the gnarled old apple tree, is a Persian carpet of soft blending color. From this peak above the tree line, you look out across the green valley. Roofs peer through the maple tops, voices well up through the green, swallows swoop and flutter in the evening calm. From this small peak you look down on a flew, a hidden Jaalam. Someone is washing supper dishes; someone splitting kindling against tomorrow. A lawn mower clatters; George is trimming his yard. Routine—everyday—homely—but surely! So is painting a barn. We can't always be breaking out new paths. Almost you regret that this job is finished. It was good, after all. What seemed a flat desert led you to this unexpected peak—a small one, a back-yard Everest, to be sure, but still a peak.

Then, across the shadowy canyon between house and barn, you notice the house gable. Your painter's eye notices a shabbiness, a beginning of scaling. And you remember that you have a gallon and more of white left from painting the trim. So you go down, and unlash the ladder, and close the cupola window, and climb down through the warm dusk of the mow. There are always new peaks.

DANIEL CHASE.

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A Red Crayon Sketch by Andrea del Sarto, in the British Museum, London

Ville d'Avray That Corot Loved

"I want to see how the leaves of the willow grow from their branches. I am going to the country."—COROT.

A pensive mood for Ville d'Avray! A mood for silver-greys and quiet tones and seeing more than meets the eye—a Corot mood. That is what we shall need.

For it is seemingly an ordinary little place. It lies on the sunny slope between the woods of St. Cloud and of Fausses Reposes. Some of it has strayed down to the water in the valley, the rest fringes the high road to Versailles. But the motors dashing by from Paris do not trouble much about it; the private houses clad with creepers look too smug; it is a suburb. Even the church looks new.

And yet this tidy place provided inspiration to one of the greatest landscape painters in the world—one of the leaders of a revolution in art.

Why not? A wood, a pond, and the sky are enough for a Corot, anywhere. . . .

The Etangs de Ville d'Avray, famous because of him throughout the world, are two in number, the Etang Inferieur being the larger. Its banks have been laid out a little self-consciously in the Jardin Anglais style, and there are restaurants around, though they do not obtrude themselves; indeed, it is very pleasant to have luncheon at the Cabassud. The smaller lake, the Etang Superieur has been left more mercifully as in Corot's day—a forest pool. On the north side is the hut where he worked. But at the northeast corner of the other lake, near the bridge, is the monument to Corot himself—a marble pillar with a medallion of his portrait and the words, "Veri Diligentiae": Love of the Truth.

For though Corot is par excellence the poet, the Shelley among painters, this poetry is founded on a very real knowledge of nature. He was as much in revolt against the "classic" unreal landscapes as were the group at Fontainebleau. True, he paints these village ponds, and a few sleepy cows, etherealized almost beyond our recognition by the dawn—just as he makes the flat road to Arras under storm-driven trees into a vision—but he saw it thus, and he is as truthful as is Rousseau when he paints an oak and shows the grain of the wood and the veins of the leaves. Corot gives the spirit rather than the flesh. He could find it anywhere, but he loved Ville d'Avray.—From "Fifty Miles Round Paris," by CECILIA HILL. (New York: McBride.)

The Ancient Craft of Embroidery

In the XIIIth century the craft of embroidery was practised both by men and women.

That great art patron, Henry the Third, chiefly employed for his embroideries, says Mr. Hudson Turner, "a certain Mabel of Bury St. Edmund's, whose skill as an embroideress seems to have been remarkable, and many interesting records of her curious performances might be collected." And I have found a record of an embroidered chasuble made for the king by "Mabilia" of St. Edmund's in 1242. The most splendid piece of embroidery produced for this king must have been the altar frontal of Westminster Abbey, completed about 1269. It was silk, garnished with pearls, jewels, and translucent enamels. Four embroideresses worked on it for three years and three-quarters, and it seems to have cost a sum equal to about £3000 of our money.

"The London Broderers" did not receive a formal charter of incorporation until 1561, but they must have been a properly organized craft centuries before. In 2 Henry IV. it was reported to Parliament that divers persons of the "Craft of Brauderie" made unfit work of inferior materials, evading the search of "the Wardens of Brauderie" in the said City of London.

In Paris, in the year 1295, there were ninety-three embroiderers and embroideresses registered as belonging to the trade. The term of apprenticeship to the craft was for eight years, and no employer might take more than one apprentice at a time. In the XVIth century the Guild was at the height of its power, and embroideries were so much in demand that the Jardin des Plantes in Paris was established to furnish flower-subjects for embroidery design. It was founded by the gardener, Jean Robin, and by Pierre Vallet, "brodeur" to Henry IV. . . .

Of course the highest things of design, as well as of workmanship, come only after long practise and to the specially gifted, but none the less every human creature must in some sort be a designer, and it has caused immense harm to raise a cloud of what Morris called "sham technical twaddle" between the worker and what should be the spontaneous inspiration of his work.—From "Embroidery and Tapestry Weaving," by MRS. ARCHIBALD H. CHRISTIE. (New York: Pitman.)

The Lake of Many Moods

The caravan on the yellow sands made a dusky pageant, as we turned away, that stored one more picture in my summer's gallery. And now was to be added another of the utmost magnificence. While we had been gaging our way amid the islands by the most careful piloting, for shoals are many and a shipwreck would be tedious there, Lake St. John, the lake of many moods, had decided to show me, of her versatility, the mightiest of her summer manifestations. On the lazy wind great cumulus clouds had been drifting at their ease all morning; now they were marshaled, but not in the crowded manner of a land thunderstorm, rather as immense blue panels all around the lake. Out of these vast shields of steely blue, gray draperies of rain trailed away; and from the firmamental silence came drum-notes and the flicker of light on averted surfaces. More than ever now were we tiny, a wild duck on a twilight gulf, a lead on a mill-pool. But there was no presage of harm in the gathered forces. It seemed to me almost like a vision, as if those titan-headed clouds, journeying in slow procession from the lake-lands of Athabasca and the Rainy River country toward Labrador, epitomized the beauty, the might, the tameless splendor of the North. Even in summer her savageness was barely hidden by these misty draperies. Staged from low horizons to towering zenith, paled by the still shining sun almost to invisibility, and nearly mute despite their windy hearts, those ghostly giants marched to the music of drums unheard.—T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, in "The Laurentians." (New York: Century.)

A Fire

A shaded lamp beside a deep arm-chair,
And you have come at last to linger there
And gaze into the fire—a humble one;
'Tis small, but friendly with an eye for fun
And boasts a bobbing flame that leaps and looks
In nooks and crannies—at the rows of books;
Then down behind a solemn lump of coal
It crouches, while you watch it, and I hold
My hands out to its grateful warmth, and cold
Dissolves like secret loneliness forgot
When we can share with someone who has not
What we have: of such tender things
Is made the melody that my heart sings.

HELEN R. QUITZOW.

Till Harvest Comes

A field of oats in tremulous ripples that bend to the wind
In waves of dappled shadow, green, and gold, and gray;
Shaking their pienteous, pendulous heads in murmurs low,
Whispering sighs to a cloudy sea in the distant bay.

Oh, what a wealth of gold! What a harvest of full-eared corn!
With a skyful of sun to ripen the shimmering grain;
And the wind rushing over the hills, tossing and tearing the oats,
Each cloud a horseman astride a steed with a flying mane.

While far in the distance below there curves a crescent shore
Ringed with dim woods, and misty mountains; lapped lazily
By little flashing waves that race and recede
In sparkling foam, and laughter, and ripples of glee.

So the wind sings to the hills and the woods and the waves;
And the clouds ride swift in the sky, and the bending corn
Whispers a promise at night to the harvest moon
Swung in the sapphire void of the sky like a silver horn.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

IN THE study of the Old Masters, we find it informing to investigate the sketches and preparatory drawings made by the artists as practice material for the painting of their large impressive panels. A painter has many matters to consider in contriving a picture. He must plan the arrangement of figures, known as composition, the color scheme, the outlines, the drapery distribution. He is occupied with two considerations, the outward appearance and the inner feeling.

In his preparatory drawings the artist reveals to us how he embarked on an idea, fumbled around with some motives, made certain alterations, rubbed away a detail or two, and finally set the last pat touch on the completed work. It is like a singer, running through some scales and arpeggios in the key of the song she is to sing; or a pianist, trying his fingers on the keyboard before launching on some stupendous composition.

Some artists were known to make hundreds of sketches before they were pleased. Sometimes, on the one page, they would draw a head, three right arms, a heel, a hand, a stretch of drapery. There was no attempt at unification, for this was a trial piece and was not intended for the public eye. Rembrandt, and Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci, and Degas made some memorable drawings.

There are enthusiasts who go so far as to say that the drawings show the heights of genius, for they reveal the first spontaneous outburst of an idea; and, therefore, they contain a freshness and brilliance and vivacity which disappears in the elaborately and laboriously worked painting. We can see, certainly, how devoted the artist was to each detail, how troubled he was about the outcome of every idea.

Andrea del Sarto was known among Florentines as "The Faultless Painter." Most of his pictures treated sacred subjects and were expressive of great tenderness and sympathy. Andrea knew the works of Raphael and Michelangelo; he had "rubbed elbows" with the greatest masters; and, although he does not occupy their lofty positions in art history, he still stands high up in the ranks. Michelangelo was more energetic, Leonardo more profound, Raphael more secure, but Andrea evinced admiration for his distinctive qualities.

There are extant today a number of red chalk drawings by Andrea, in the Louvre, the Uffizi and the British Museum. The informal sketches exhibit the quality of his fancy, the graciousness of his visualization and the efficiency of his hand in transmitting such impalpable characteristics to a design. This figure was done in red chalk. We may note the del Sarto type, gentle, sweet, somewhat delicate; we may note that the artist has been occupied with massing the draperies so that they look full and large and impressive. The granular character of the crayon increases the charm of texture, and the blurred effect enhances the mystical element for which Andrea was known and admired.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Our Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GENESIS is set forth the story of Esau's selling his birthright to Jacob for food with which to satisfy his hunger. The old Biblical tale is so well known that one is apt to pass it by without gleaning from it the full meaning, or finding how far it is applicable to present problems.

There are many Esaus in the world today, who, because they have not realized the value of their true birthright, are exchanging it for material so-called satisfaction. "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, . . . all is vanity."

What is the true meaning of birthright? If one accepts the word "birth" as meaning human generation, the answer is limited to certain privileges connected with one's family and nationality, privileges which, as seen in the case of many today, may be completely swept away without hope of redress. Christian Science, however, has brought to light the fact that man is the son of God, spiritually created, and that therefore all men are "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," as Paul declared.

How many today are claiming their birthright as children of the King of kings? From the prevalence of distress, want, and woe in the world it would seem that many, very many, are not claiming that birthright. Let us suppose that one in extreme poverty were told that through some mistake in his identity he was not the person he had always believed himself to be, and that instead of possessing parents who had nothing to give him he was the son of a king and heir to all that the king had. Would he refuse to believe the news? Having regarded himself so long and so completely as poor, would he find it impossible immediately to adjust himself to the change of thought and accept the wonderful tidings as true? Would he continue to believe himself poor in spite of the fact that those who were in possession of the truth continued to assure him that all he had to do was to claim and accept that which belonged to him by right?

Are the poor men, the sad, struggling, sick, and fearful men of today, refusing to accept their birthright as children of God? Is the one who trusts in material riches, having never tasted the joys of Spirit, afraid to loose his grasp on the things he imagines to be real, thinking the divine promises of which he has been told are too illusory? The modern Esau, yearning after the fleshpots of the world, may deliberately turn his back on the abundance of good awaiting him, in order to indulge in so-called pleasurable beliefs.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." This divine sonship belongs to all, and it is ours now. We do not have to wait for our inheritance. The turning from the belief of sin as pleasurable, of poverty as real, frees us to accept the unlimited supply of spiritual good, of happiness and satisfaction, that is standing to our account. Does the promise sound too good to be true? Nothing is too good to be true, since all that is true is good. The Father is inviting His children to inherit the kingdom prepared for them "from the foundation of the world."

What is this kingdom? Where is it? And how may we come to possess it? In the Glossary in Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines it thus (p. 590): "KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme." This is the kingdom that we as God's children inherit: harmony born of the knowledge of God's omnipotent, unchanging love and care that assures us of all good here, now, and always; that opens the doors of opportunity; that gives wisdom, ability, and strength to do whatever is right for us to do; that guides us step by step and whispers, "Well done," with each fresh task accomplished. It is a mental kingdom not far to seek. It knows no boundaries, no barriers, no limitations. It embraces all, has room for all, and welcomes all. It is the kingdom of heaven within, and it is here. This is the Father's plan for His loved son.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Elsőszülöttségi Jogunk

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MÓZES I. sö könyvében olvassuk, hogyan adta el Ézsau elsőszülöttségi jogát Jákobnak egy kis ennivalóért, hogy éhségét csillapíthassa. A régi bibliai mesét oly sokszor hallottuk, hogy nem igen gondolunk tényleges jelentőségére, s így nem vesszük észre mily mértékben alkalmazható a mai kor problémáira.

Sok Ézsau van ma a világon, akik, mert nem ismerték fel igazi elsöszülöttségi joguknak értékét, azt úgynevezett anyagi kielégítésért cserélték fel. „Felette nagy hiábavalóság, azt mondja a prédikátor, . . . Minden hiábavalóság!"

Mi az elsöszülöttségi jognak igazi jelentősége? Ha a „születés" szó számunkra csak az emberi teremtést jelenti, a válasz az ember családjával vagy nemzetével összefüggő bizonyos előjogokra szorítkozna, mely előjogok, amint azt sok esetben láthattuk, néha a helyreállítás minden reménye nélkül teljesen elveszhetnek. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) azonban feltárta előttünk azt a tényt, mely szerint az ember Isten gyermeke, ki szellemileg van teremtve, s hogy ezért minden ember „Istennek örököse, és örökostársa Krisztusnak," amint azt Pál kijelentette.

Hányan tesznek ma igényt, mint a királyok Királyának gyermekei, elsőszülöttségi jogukra? A nyomorúság, szükség, és szenvedés gyakoriságából következtetve úgy látszik hogy sokan, nagyon sokan nem tesznek arra igényt. Tegyük fel hogy egy nagy szegénységben élő embernek azt mondanák hogy egy az azonosságában tett tévedés miatt ő nem az a személy akinek magát gondolta, s hogy ahelyett hogy oly szülei lennének kik neki semmit sem nyújthatnak, ő egy király gyermeke, s mindannak örököse ami csak a királyé. Hajlandó lenne-e ezt a hírt elhinni? Miután magát oly sokáig és oly teljesen szegénynek gondolta, lehetetlennek fogja-e találni hogy a megváltozott gondolatkörhöz azonnal hozzászokjék s hogy a csodálatosan jó hírt elfogadja? Továbbra is szegénynek fogja-e magát hinni, dacára annak hogy azok akik tényleg tudták az igazságot foytonosan avval biztosíják, hogy csak követelnie és elfogadnia kell azt ami jogosan az övé?

Nem akarják a mai kor szegény, szomorkodó, küzködő, beteg, és félelemmel telt emberei Isten gyermekeinek elsőszülöttségi jogát elfogadni? Aki nem kóstolta meg a Szellem örömeit s így még az anyagi kincsekben bízik, nem meri azokat a dolgokat kezéből kiengedni melyeket valódinak hisz, mert az isteni igéreteket, melyekről neki beszéltek, túl bizonytalannak véli? A modern Ézsau, ki a világ húsos fazekai után vágyódik, esetleg akarattal fordít hátat a rá váró bőséges jónak, hogy az úgynevezett kellemes hiedelmeket élvezhesse.

„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy ezt írja (316-ik oldal): „Miután az igazi ember a Tudomány útján Teremtőjéhez van kapcsolva, a halandóknak csak el kell fordúlni a bűntől, és el kell távolítani öntudatukból a halandó személyiség gondolatát, hogy megtalálhassák a Krisztust, az igazi embert és Istenhez való viszonyát, s hogy felismerhessék az isteni gyermeki voltot." Ez az isteni gyermeki volt mindenkié, és az már most a miénk. Nem kell nekünk várnunk az örökségünkre. Ha elfordulunk azon hiedelemtől mely szerint a bűn élvezetet nyújt és a szegénység valódi, ez által felszabadulunk és így elfogadhatjuk a szellemi jónak, boldogságnak, és megelégedettségnek határtalan készletét, mely rendelkezésünkre áll. Túljó ez az igéret ahhoz hogy igaz legyen? Semmi sem túljó ahhoz hogy igaz legyen, mert minden a mi igaz, az jó. Az Atya hívja gyermekeit, hogy fogadják el örökségüket, a királyságot, mely számukra „készíttetett a világ megalapítása óta."

Mi ez a királyság? Hol van? És hogyan tehetjük magunkévá? Science and Health „Glossary" (Szómagyarázatok) című fejezetében Mrs. Eddy így határozta meg (590-ik oldal): „MENNYEK ORSZÁGA. A harmónia uralma az isteni Tudományban; a soha sem tévedő, örökkévaló és mindenható Elme birodalma; a Szellem légköre, ahol a Lélek az egyetlen hatalom." Ez az a királyság, mely a mi örökségünk mint Isten gyermekeié: a harmónia, mely annak tudatából származik hogy Isten mindenható, változatlan szeretete és gondoskodása biztosít számunkra minden jót itt, most, és mindég; mely kinyitja a kedvező alkalmak ajtaját; mely bölcseséget, képességet, és erőt ad minden helyes és jó dolog elvégzéséhez; mely lépésről lépésre vezet minket, és súgja hogy „Jól vagyon" minden uj feladat sikeres befejezésekor. Szellemi királyság az, melyet nem a messzeségben kell keresnünk. Nincsenek se határai, se sorompói, se korlátjai. Mindenkit magába foglal, mindenkinek helyet ad, mindenkit szeretettel fogad. A bennünk élő mennyek országa az, s az már most létezik. Ez az Atya terve szeretett gyermekei számára.

Evening by the Brook

A broad, cool shadow from the trees had fallen over the hatch, for the afternoon had gone on, and the sun was declining behind them over the western hills. A broad, cool shadow, whose edges were far away, so that they were in the midst of it. The thrushes sang in the ashes, for they knew that the quiet evening, with the dew they love, was near. A bullfinch came to the hawthorn hedge just above the hatch, looked in and out once or twice, and then stepped inside the spray near his nest. A yellow-hammer called from the top of a tree, and another answered him across the field. Afar in the mowing-grass the crake lifted his voice, for he talks more as the sun sinks.

The swirling water went round and round under the fall, with lines of white bubbles rising, and quivering masses of yellowish foam ledged on the red rootlets under the bank and against the flags. The swirling water, ceaselessly beaten by the descending stream coming on it with a long-continued blow, returned to be driven away again. A steady roar of the fall, and a rippling sound above it of bursting bubbles and crossing wavelets of the hastening stream, notched and furrowed over stones, frowning in eager haste. The rushing and the coolness, and the song of the brook and the birds, and the sense of the sun sinking, stilled even Bevis and Mark a little while. They sat and listened, and said nothing; the delicious brook filled their ears with music. —From "Bevis," by RICHARD JEFFERIES.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Turns Definitely Downward on Heavy Selling

Commodity and Money Markets

Trend of Stocks Decidedly Down On Heavy Sales

Many New Lows for Year —Entire List Affected— Losses 1 to 6 Points

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The stock market started off the new week today with a decided downward slant, although brokerage houses were seemingly unable to find any especial news happening that could be held responsible.

Leading issues opened somewhat narrow and quiet, and more dullness was envisioned by the majority of traders. A few of the aircrafts improved at the start, but the rest of the list was unable to attract any support. There was a later selling flurry in which the ticker tape lagged behind floor transactions. The metals and rails were conspicuous among the losers.

Wheat and corn got up 1 to more than 2 cents a bushel to new seasonal highs and then encountered profit taking which canceled a large part of the advances. Cotton yielded a dollar or so a bale as rain was indicated in some of the growing districts. Silver futures sagged and rubber was about even. Bonds showed no great inclination to do one thing or another. Foreign exchanges maintained an exceptionally narrow range.

Heavy selling took place in the afternoon. Losses ranged from 1 to 6 points and embraced every section of the list. U. S. Steel and numerous other leaders dropped to new lows for the year. National Lead lost 6 points, while shares of U. S Smelting, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Western Union, Howe Sound and New York Central were off 2 to 5.

Transfers, which approximated 2,000,000 shares, were the largest in a number of weeks.

Some of the aircraft shares exhibited a mild renewal of hope following publication of the report of the War Department's special aviation committee recommending an increase in the aviation strength of the military forces to 2320 planes from the present authorized limit of 1800.

Most market commentators were still looking to the fall for a resumption of normal equity trading.

It was pointed out that the current position of the market does not imply as a certainty that a late summer trade rise will not be seen, nor, as one observer remarked, "does it have any bearing on the longer outlook which, with its inflationary ramifications, still indicates an eventual higher price level."

Bond Market Dull

The bond market began the new week at a slow tempo. Forenoon trading produced charges of relatively minor significance, and many ordinarily popular issues were neglected.

U. S. governments were unusually inactive. Only a few issues were traded in and these revealed an easier tone, with losses confined however, to 1 or 2-32nds of a point.

Railroad bonds were slightly lower in many instances. Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4½s and New York Central 5s dipped fractionally. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s gained a shade, while Santa Fe 4s were steady.

Scattered gains were evident among utility and industrial issues. American & Foreign Power 5s, Pacific 5s and National Dairy 5½s moved mildly higher. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, sell Union Oil 5s and Goodyear 5s declined a trifle.

The foreign section was dull, without a marked trend one way or the other. German obligations were firm, and Brazil 6½ gained a half point.

U. S. Dollar Firmer At $5.043-16 Pound

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 5-16 cent to the pound today to close at $5.04 3-16 to the pound as compared with Saturday's close of $5.04½. The opening today was at $5.04⅜.

The price of bar gold advanced 1 penny to 137 shillings, 10½ pence ($34.77) a fine ounce and an amount valued at £124,000 ($625,425) was purchased.

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped ¼ centime today, closing at 15.1725 francs (6.5908 cents to the franc), as compared with Saturday's unofficial close by 15.175 francs (6.589 cents). The opening today was at the latter figure.

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—The United States dollar sold unchanged today at 2.515 marks (39.76 cents to the mark).

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
July	1.00	1.00⅛	98⅜	98½
September	1.01⅛	1.02¼	.99⅞	1.00
December	1.03	1.03⅝	1.01½	1.01¾
Corn				
July	.64¾	.64⅞	.64½	.64
September	.66½	.66¾	.65¾	.66⅛
December	.69¾	.70	.68⅝	.69
Oats				
July	.45¼	.45⅜	.44⅝	.44¾
September	.46	.46⅜	.45⅜	.45½
December	.47	.47⅛	.46¼	.46½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
July	.86¼	.85⅛	.85⅜
September	.87¾	.86½	.86⅛
December	.88⅞	.87¼	.88⅛

Dividend Declarations

Plymouth Fund has declared a distribution out of paid-in equalization account of 3 cents on class A shares, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in September, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 852d consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more.

Buckeye Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 24.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	July 23	July 21
108	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	108	108	108	110	
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	900	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	
17⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	6¾	6⅝	6¾		
106¼	91⅞	3½	Air Reduction	200	97½	96½	96¼	98¼	
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	12400	19⅞	18⅜	19	19⅜	
5¼	2¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¼	2	2	2¼	
16⅛	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	4100	10⅛	7¾	7¾	10⅝	
23⅛	15	..	Alleghany Steel	20	18	18	18	..	
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	1200	134	130½	131½	..	
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127	127	127	..	
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	14½	13¾	13¾	14⅜	
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..	
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	300	3½	3½	3½	..	
45	25	.50§	Amal Leather pf	100	32	32	32	..	
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	500	49	47½	48	48¾	
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	33	32	32½	33	
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1200	17¾	15¼	15½	17¾	
50	40	.3	Am Bank Note pf	80	47	45½	45½	47⅞	
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2900	11·	9⅞	9¾	10⅝	
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	63½	62¼	62¼	65	
38	22¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	800	23	22¼	23	22¾	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3300	98⅝	95	96½	97⅛	
137⅛	118¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	19	17	17	18½	
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39½	39	39		
40	20⅛	..	Am Chain pf	100	24	24	24	..	
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	400	57¼	56½	56½		
62½	24⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	2800	26¼	23½	24	26½	
13¾	6	..	Am & For Pow	5500	6¾	5½	5⅝	6¼	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	17½	16½	16½	18⅛	
25	17	..	Am & For Pow 6	6	100	13	13	13	..
17½	9	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9	7¾	7¾	..	
22⅝	12⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	400	13¾	13¼	13¼	..	
10⅛	4¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	5	3¾	3¾	5	
42¼	16¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	27½	26	26	28	
10	4¾	..	Am Ice	2100	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
11	6½	..	Am International	2200	7	6½	6½	6⅞	
1½	¾	..	Am La France	200	¾	¾	¾	..	
28⅞	21	..	Am Locomotive	400	21	19¼	19¼	21⅞	
74⅝	49	..	Am Loco pf	200	50½	50	50	..	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1800	8⅜	7⅜	7⅝	8⅜	
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8½	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1900	21	19¾	19¾	20	
25⅜	21	1½	Am News	140	25	23½	23½	..	
12⅞	5	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	5⅜	4¾	4¾	5¼	
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	..	
29⅞	13¾	1½	9m P&L 6% pf	300	16⅜	16	16	..	
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	6200	13½	12⅛	12¼	13⅜	
28¼	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	17	15	15¼	16⅛	
54⅞	36	.4	9m Safety Razor	500	56	56	56	..	
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1	1	1	1	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	19½	19	19½	..	
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12900	38⅜	36	37	38⅛	
126	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	123½	122¼	122¼	123	
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	15½	15	15	15⅝	
81	59⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	71½	71½	71½	..	
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	..	
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2800	68½	64½	64½	69	
120¼	103⅛	..	Am Sug Ref pf	200	119	119	119	..	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	5900	112¼	111¼	112¼	112	
13	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	4	4	4	4	
28¾	7⅝	..	Am Type F pf	40	10	9	9½	9	
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	1400	17½	16¼	16¼	17⅜	
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	1900	9⅛	8½	8⅜	9½	
83¾	54⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	200	51½	49½	49½	54⅛	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Paper	500	1¼	1	1	..	
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	3¼	3½	3½	3⅝	
9	5⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛	
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	41½	41	41	..	
17⅜	11½	..	Anaconda Cop	20500	13	10½	11⅜	12¾	
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	..	
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	500	19	16½	16½	19½	
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	600	32⅜	31¼	31¾	..	
5⅝	4¼	..	Armour Ill N	6500	4½	4	4¼	4⅝	
61	58	..	Armour Ill pf N	1100	58½	56½	56½	59	
7⅝	5⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	68	65	65	68½	
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
10½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	
18¼	9	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10¾	9	9	..	
40½	19½	.50	Asso Oil	10	36¾	36¾	36¾		
73⅝	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	5600	59	55½	55⅞	58¾	
90	70½	5.00	Atchison pf	500	88	87	87	..	
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	3600	24⅞	23⅜	23½	24¾	
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	800	50	49½	49½	50½	
103	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	103	103	103	..	
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7½	
57⅞	21⅜	..	Auburn Auto	1500	22¾	20¾	21	22½	
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	12	11¼	11¾	12½	
10¾	4⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	11800	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¾	
			—B—						
18	8	..	Baldwin Loco	6900	8¾	7⅜	7½	8⅝	
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	38	38	38	39½	
34½	17⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	9900	19½	17	17⅛	19¾	
37⅜	22	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	22⅞	20½	20½	23¼	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	42	41	41	..	
6½	2⅜	..	Barker Bros	500	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
38⅜	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	19	19	19	..	
10	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	4300	7	6¼	6¾	6⅝	
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	15⅜	14½	14½	15⅜	
88½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..	
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	64½	64½	64½	..	
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1800	12	11¼	11¼	11⅞	
23⅞	12⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	3300	13¾	12	12¼	13⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1700	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¾	
34¼	26½	1½	Best & Co	200	31½	30½	31	32	
49½	28⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	5900	30⅜	27½	28	30¼	
82	58	..	Beth Steel pf	400	59¾	57¼	57½	59½	
40	23¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	25⅛	22	23	25¼	
16¼	9¼	..	Bliss Edwd	200	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅝	
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	N 1400	55½	52½	53	55¾	
28⅛	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	5900	26⅜	25⅜	25¾	27	
38⅜	70⅛	1	Borg Warner	2400	21½	10⅜	20	21½	
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	3100	16½	15¾	16	16¼	
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	
42	78¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	4900	39¾	38	38½	39½	
94¾	82⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	97	96½	96½	97	
8¾	4¾	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	4¾	4	4	..	
80½	60⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	62¼	62¼	62¼	63¾	
10⅞	3	..	Brunswick Balke	500	5	4	4	5	
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
75	55	2	Busyrus E pf	100	55	55	55	..	
27¾	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg	1800	4¼	3½	3¾	4¼	
44	22	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	20	20	20	22	
5⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
15½	6⅜	..	Bullard	1000	7¼	7	7	6¾	
15½	4	..	Burn Bros pf	100	9¼	8¼	8½	..	
19⅜	11¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1900	12	11¼	11½	12¾	
4⅞	1¾	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2	
2⅛	1½	..	Butte& Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	2	
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	
32¾	16¼	..	Byers	2500	18	16	16	18½	
			—C—						
35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1500	33⅜	31¾	32¼	32	
1¾	⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅝	3¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
15⅞	7¾	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛	
29½	18	1	Canada Dry	100	18	18	18	18	
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	8800	13½	12½	13⅛	13⅜	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	34	33¼	33¾	34	
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..	
86¾	44	..	Cash Thresh	1800	48¾	44	44⅞	48	
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	26¼	25	25¼	26	
44	22½	..	Celanese Corp	2800	23	21⅜	21⅞	23	
4⅝	1¾	h	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	220	8¼	8	8	8¼	
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	2100	29⅛	28½	28½	29¼	
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	1200	8⅛	7¾	7¾	..	
43⅛	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	8300	38	36½	37½	37¼	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	4¾	4½	4½	5	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	26	26	26	..	
48¾	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	43½	42½	42	..	
48	30½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	45½	44¼	44¼	45¼	
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	400	2½	1⅝	1⅝	2½	
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	2600	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
11⅞	5¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	8100	5½	4	4½	5⅝	
8½	3	..	Chi Mil & St P	4100	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3	
13¼	5	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6200	5¾	4¾	5	5¼	
15	6½	..	Chi & N'western	8100	6⅝	5½	5½	6¼	
28	12½	..	Chi & N'west pf	5100	13	10⅝	10⅝	12¾	
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2100	5½	4⅜	5⅜	6	
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1600	19	16½	17	18½	
6½	2½	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
8	3¼	h	Chi Rl&P 6%	1800	3½	2	2	3½	
9¾	4⅜	h	Chi Rl&P 7%	2200	4½	4	4	..	
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	10	7	7	7	..	
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	25¼	25	24	..	
11⅜	5	..	Childs Company	2100	5¼	5	5	5	
17⅜	12	..	Chile Copper	20	12	12	12	..	
60⅜	36½	1†	Chrysler	36200	38¾	35½	35⅞	38½	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1800	20¾	19⅝	20¼	20½	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	1600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
1	½	..	City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	..	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	32	28¼	28¼	..	
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	5100	14½	13½	13⅝	14½	
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	..	
28½	11¾	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	13½	11½	11½	12⅜	
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	160	79¾	79	79¼	..	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	50	31½	31½	31½	..	
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	23	23	23	..	
19¼	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	200	10½	9½	9½	10¼	
34¾	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	100	27	25½	25½	26¾	
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	200	69	65¼	66½	68¼	
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	200	28½	27	27	28¾	
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	..	
110	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	57½	56½	56¼	58⅜	
36¾	18⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	200	19⅞	18½	18⅜	19⅜	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	13500	2	1⅞	2	2	
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	41¼	39	39	40½	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	200	26½	25	25	26½	
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	2⅞	3	..	
17½	10¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	12½	12	12¼	..	
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	500	32½	31½	30½	32½	
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	94	94	94½	
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
14¼	9	28b	Consol Oil	4700	9½	8½	8⅝	9⅛	
111½	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111½	111½	111½	..	
6⅝	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..	
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13¾	6½	..	Container A	100	9⅞	8¾	8¾	..	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	4	3¾	3⅞	4	
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking	1400	1	1	1	1	
64	46¼	3	Cont Baking pf	100	53	53	53	..	
83¼	69½	2½	Cont Can	100	80¾	78½	79	..	
11⅜	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	7½	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	29½	29	29	29½	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Motors	600	1	⅞	⅞	1	
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	800	18⅝	17½	17½	18¼	
84½	80½	3	Corn Products	100	86	84½	84½	86	
9⅝	3¾	..	Coty	100	5⅞	5	5⅛	5⅝	
36	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	32¼	32½	32½	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	15	14¼	14¼	15	
36¼	23	..	Crown Cork & S	100	23	22⅞	22⅞	23	
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
38⅜	31⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	21½	21¼	21¼	..	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..	
5¾	3¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7	6½	6⅝	6¾	
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	190	58¼	54½	54½	58¾	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	46	46	..	
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	20½	18	18	20¼	
85¾	43½	2½q	Curtis Pub pf	100	83	79⅞	79⅞	83	
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	1200	2¾	2½	2½	3⅜	
12½	5¼	..	Curtis Wright A	100	8	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	15½	14¼	14¼	..	
			—D—						
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	600	18½	16	17	18½	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12½	12	12	..	
73½	45½	..	Del & Hudson	500	45⅝	42	42½	45½	
33¾	19⅜	..	Del Lack & W	200	19⅞	17⅜	17⅜	19⅜	
13½	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
84	63¼	4	Detroit Edison	200	74	73	73	..	
55⅛	39	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	41½	41½	41½	45½	
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	24½	24½	24½	24½	
34¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	100	43¼	40¼	41	42	
23	18	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	19	18	18	19¼	
8⅞	4¼	..	Douglas A	200	17½	15	15⅝	16½	
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	8	7⅞	8	..	
2¼	⅞	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	300	90	88	87½	89	
104½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105½	104½	105½	..	
			—E—						
12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5¼	5	5	..	
181⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	100	97½	97½	..	
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	15⅜	14½	14⅞	15⅞	
19¼	10¼	..	Eitingon Shield	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	..	
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	100	20¾	18½	18⅝	19¾	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-Lite pf	100	94	94	94	..	
2⅛	⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	⅜	⅜	3⅞	3⅞	
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	9300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜	
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	9¼	8¼	8¼	9½	
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	10½	9¼	9¾	10½	
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	41½	41½	41½	41½	
17⅜	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	
18¾	3½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	12¾	12¼	12¼	..	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	13¼	12	12	..	
10⅜	5½	.40	Equitable Off Big	100	6¼	5¼	5¼	..	

Commerce and Finance

June Factory Work Off From May But Above 1932 or 1933

Business and Industry

Factory Pay Rolls And Employment Decline in June

Lower Than April and May but Above Any Other Month Since Dec., 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Employment in factories from May to June decreased 1.7 per cent and pay rolls dropped 3.1 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The general index of factory employment for June is 81.0 (preliminary) this being lower than the April and May indexes but higher than the indexes for any other month since December, 1930. The June pay roll index (65.0, preliminary) is lower than the March, April, or May indexes but higher than those of any other month since August, 1931. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in this bureau, only six years showed gains in factory employment from May to June, while only seven years showed gains in pay rolls.

Factory Index Rises

The June, 1934, index of factory employment is 21.1 per cent higher than the June, 1933, index (66.9), and the June, 1934, pay roll index is 37.7 per cent higher than the June, 1933, index (47.2). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the three-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In June, reports were received from 23,339 establishments employing 3,695,800 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest June 15 totaled $72,090,082. More than 50 per cent of the wage-earners in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

Increases in employment in June were shown in 35 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 36 industries. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33.5 per cent in canning and preserving.

The plumbers' supplies industry registered a gain of 18.9 per cent, due mainly to greater activity in several large plants. The car building and locomotives industries showed gains in employment of 11.1 and 11 per cent, respectively, largely because of orders placed through PWA allotments. The aircraft industry registered a gain of 12.6 per cent due primarily to the settlement of a strike.

Seasonal gains of 9 per cent, 8.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent were reported in ice cream, beet sugar, and beverages, respectively, while tin cans, engines, and butter had increases of 6 per cent, 5.4 per cent, and 5.2 per cent, respectively. In 14 of the remaining 24 industries which showed increases in employment, the gains ranged from 2 to 4.9 per cent.

Industries of major importance included in this group are shipbuilding, slaughtering, brick, silk and rayon goods, steam fittings, blast furnaces—steel works—rolling mills, cigars and cigarettes, and structural and ornamental ironwork.

Fertilizer Trade Drops

The most pronounced decline in employment from May to June was a seasonal falling off of 33.4 per cent in the fertilizer industry. There was a further decrease of 18.2 per cent in typewriters and seasonal declines of 17.2 per cent in millinery and 11.7 per cent in agricultural implements. Strikes in the fur-felt hats industry were responsible for a shrinkage in employment in this industry of 11.7 per cent.

The hardware industry showed a decrease of 11 per cent in employment, due largely to recessions in factories manufacturing automobile hardware. The women's clothing and the cottonseed oil, cake and meal industries showed seasonal declines of 10.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Strikes caused a decline in employment of 9.0 per cent in the cash register industry.

The rubber goods industry (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes) fell off 8.1 per cent in employment; corsets, 7.7 per cent; and automobiles, 7.6 per cent. Decreases ranging from 7.2 to 7.5 per cent were reported in woolen and worsted goods, pottery, cotton small wares, and men's furnishings.

The curtailment of cotton mills operations in compliance with orders of the Code Authority, together with strikes, resulted in a decrease of 7.1 per cent in employment in that industry. Ten industries showed decreases ranging from 3.6 to 6.6 per cent, among them being millwork, boots and shoes, and dyeing and finishing textiles, the latter also being affected by the Cotton Code Authority's curtailment order. In the remaining 28 industries, the decreases ranged from 0.3 per cent to 2.9 per cent.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in June, 1934, and Jue, 1933, shows more workers in 81 of the 90 industries in June of this year and larger pay rolls in 85 industries. The machine tool, car building, and locomotive industries show gains of over 100 per cent in both employment and pay rolls.

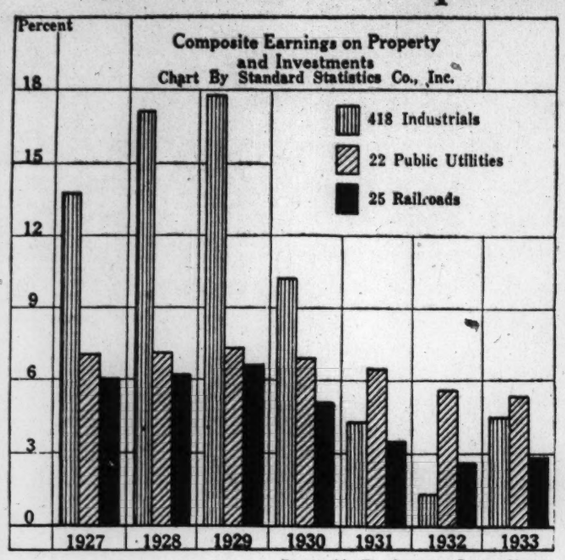
Union Carbide Corp. Net For Quarter 53c a Share

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports for the second quarter, ending June 30, 1934, net income, after all charges, of $4,779,505.52, equal to 53.10 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares.

Second quarter earnings of 53.10 cents a share compare with 29.36 cents a share in the second quarter of 1933, and 48.20 cents a share in the first quarter of 1934.

Industrials' Showing Best In Seven-Year Comparison



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lead Utilities and Rails, Having Tripled the 1932 Rate of Return—Utility Earnings Off for Fifth Successive Year

The per cent earned on property and investments is traced above for 465 corporations since 1927. Of the 3 major divisions, the industrials, as might be expected, have scored the most spectacular recovery, just as they suffered the most drastic deflation, having tripled the 1932 rate of return.

The utilities in 1933 recorded a decline in rate of return for the fifth successive year despite the marked improvement evidenced in almost all other lines of business. The explanation, of course, is found in the well-known declines in rates and increases in taxes, fuel and labor costs and other expenses.

Under the influence of substantial traffic gains, railroads were able to improve their showing, although the 2.9 per cent return remains low in relation to reasonable levels.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In another week of dullness Wall Street, or what is left of it, further accustomed itself to the new legislation, reflected in its financial statements some more of the immense dollar credit which recent paring of the dollar gave it, and again changed its mind slightly, turning once more rather gloomy over the business outlook.

Along the lines of the New Deal in finance, the Securities and Exchange Commission made several new appointments, including that of David Saperstein, former assistant to Pecora, to head the market policing division. Brokerage houses are becoming more reconciled to control, partly because it is still in the future, partly because they are tired of being afraid of it, partly because the commission is obviously not going to maintain a continual auto da fe of trading sinners, but chiefly because they would be glad to undergo any kind of control if only they could get some business. The SEC, in their opinion, is not going to have much control to exert until business picks up.

While the present is no market to run pools, even were the SEC already in a position to prevent such action, there is some conjecture about a possible way of evading the law, namely, through the running of pools abroad, with buy and sell orders sent to New York from outside the jurisdiction of the SEC. It is thought that such operations will offset the shrinkage in foreign trading here which the new laws are expected to cause. It is believed that it would be very difficult for the SEC to prevent the originating of illegal transactions abroad to influence prices in New York. It is thought that if it tries to control European and Canadian buying, the result will be the listing of American securities abroad and the transference of trading to other centers.

The ICC on Deck

Two novel influences were brought to bear on the security-isuing business last week. In the first case the Interstate Commerce Commission was credited with having forced the makers of the Pennsylvania Railroad bond offering to include a sinking fund provision, which the company, in view of the small proportion which Pennsylvania's bonded debt stands to the book value of its property, did not think necessary. The other was the forcing of a smaller yield on the $50,000,000 offering of Baltimore & Ohio by the offer of the RFC to take up the entire issue at a favorable rate if the bankers would not raise their bid. As the issue was actually floated, the bankers merely undertook to sell it on a commission basis, but did not underwrite it, the RFC undertaking to purchase the unsold part.

The action of the ICC in insisting on the sinking fund provision is in line with the sudden realization among financial laymen that railroad bonds are practically never paid off, the issues being simply refunded (if possible) with new borrowings when due. In addition to the President's remarks last winter the commission has a number of times indicated its wish that the roads would give evidence of an intention to repay, and also that they would show an intention to avoid some of the embarrassments of the current depression when heavy bond issues have fallen due just at the wrong time. The action of the RFC was merely in line with the purpose of that organization in seeing that borrowers can get money as cheaply and as swiftly as possible.

Reserves at New High

Again there was comment as the Washington easy money policies drove the New York member banks' reserves up to another new high, this time just $13,000,000 short of $4,000,000,000. This is almost twice the amount now legally required to support the present outstanding bank credit. In other words, it is enough to support almost a doubling of the present outstanding bank debts to the public and stay within the present law.

The bulk of this increase is now coming from the profits which the Treasury took from the revalorization of the dollar. Two billions of that profit was sterilized in the mysterious Exchange Equalization Fund, but nearly $1,000,000,000 remained in the Treasury's general fund and a large part of this has been paid out, lodging, as all payments eventually do, in the reserve banks for account of the member banks. More is expected to come, and when this fund is exhausted the present silver buying operations are expected to release a further flow of legal tender money into the reserve system as member banks' reserves.

Stock Prices Weak

Surprise was expressed at the announcement in the middle of the week that 167 savings banks and 21 commercial banks had voluntarily quit the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but it was noted with some interest that the commercial banks were largely in the middle west, where the memory of state deposit guaranty systems is not sweet. Since the temporary insurance system was continued, the New York banks are quite contented with it, for it carries the support of insured banks of the interior direct to the Treasury without going through the New York banks, like the steel foundations that carry the Park Avenue buildings directly through the New York Central structures beneath them to the ground itself.

The market was soft all week and turned down sharply on Friday in trading which saw plenty of old-fashioned short selling and margin calls. The feeling was that the July slowdown in business has gone farther than anticipated and that, in general, the future is clouded because people are gradually adjusting themselves to a lower standard of living and the romance in economics is fading. Carloadings and electric power figures were not encouraging and indicate, people think, the market will go lower, probably at least until the coming campaign or until the President single-handed stirs up some excitement. Some people feel the fall elections will retard business recovery, whoever wins, while others think the Administration will "do something" again soon because if it does not get a business rally before the election it will lose a lot of votes. The daily Treasury statement gave no evidence that the "recovery-by-spending" program ever was more than another Washington rumor.

Corporate Bonds Lower

Corporation bonds were also weak, in sympathy with stocks, but high-grade bonds and Treasuries held up. The called Fourth Liberty bonds are now selling to yield a minus amount, indicating the expectation of a favorable exchange offer by Oct. 15.

Second-quarter earnings made favorable comparisons with last year, but this was no surprise to the Street. Bell Telephone earnings for the first half of this year of $3 against $2.40 were likewise anticipated. The simultaneous fall in the parent company's earnings was simply taken to mean that the affiliates are keeping more money than last year but paying less of it over to A. T. T. in dividends. There was considerable interest in the statistics of the Steel Corporation showing that English holdings of its stock increased 27 per cent in the second quarter of 1934, confirming broker's reports of foreign buying.

The San Francisco strike situation was not thought to mean much for stocks, except in the case of Pacific Coast companies affected.

Treasury Offers Farm Corporation Mortgage Bonds

Acts as Agent for Emergency Corporation in $100,000,000 Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—A new policy of having the Treasury issue bonds in behalf of emergency agencies instead of each providing its own financing was launched today when the Treasury offered to the public approximately $100,000,000 of 3 per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds.

The innovation, made after conferences between Treasury officials and officials of the Farm Credit Corporation, is based on the theory that a more orderly market for Government securities could be obtained by having a central agency handle all the financing programs. Heretofore the Treasury has handled only those subscriptions which are needed to cover its own requirements.

Price Not Under Par

Inasmuch as the Treasury did not have power to fix the interest on the new securities it has offered the bonds to the highest bidders, but in no case will the price be less than par and accrued interest. The mortgage corporation bonds are guaranteed fully and unconditionally by law as to principal and interest. They are exempt both as to principal and interest from federal, state, municipal and local taxation, except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes. The bonds to be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000 will form part of a series of 3 per cent bonds of 1944-49 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, dated May 15, 1934, maturing May 15, 1949, and redeemable at the option of the corporation on and after May 15, 1944.

"Tenders" the Treasury statement said, "will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks or the branches thereof up to 2 o'clock p. m. Eastern standard time, on Wednesday, July 25, 1934. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

"Tenders should be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Deposit of 5 P. C.

"Tenders will be accepted without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied in every case by a deposit of 5 per cent of the face amount of bonds bid for, except where the tender is accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company. If the tender is accepted, any deposit will be accepted toward payment for the bonds, and if the tender is rejected any deposit will be returned to the bidder.

"In considering the acceptance of tenders, the highest prices offered will be accepted in full down to the amount required, and if the same price appears in two or more tenders and it is necessary to accept only part of the amount offered at such price, the amount accepted at such price will be prorated in accordance with the respective amounts bid for. However, the Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders and to award less than the amount bid for, and any action he may take in any such respect or respects shall be final.

"Payment for any bonds allotted on accepted tenders must be made or completed in cash or other immediately available funds on or before Aug. 1, 1934, and must include the face amount and the premium, if any, which the bidder has agreed to pay, together with accrued interest on the face amount from May 15 to Aug. 1, 1934."

Bakers Announce Rise In Prices of Bread

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23 (AP)—A score of bakers in this vicinity, controlling practically 100 per cent of the rye bread output, Saturday announced a price advance of the standard pound and a half loaf from 10 to 12 cents. Advance in the price of flour and other ingredients in the last two years and increased costs due to code requirements are the reasons given.

The bakers involved are members of the Independent Specialty Bakers of Western Massachusetts.

Curtis Publishing Net 43c Share in Quarter

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Curtis Publishing Company for the quarter ended June 30 had a net profit of $2,281,946, equivalent after preferred dividends to 43 cents a common share, against $1,449,425 or $1.69 a share on the preferred stock in the previous quarter and $543,286 or 63 cents on the preferred in the June, 1933, quarter.

For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $3,731,371, equal after preferred dividends to 39 cents a common share, against $1,500,726 or $1.14 a share on the preferred in the like 1933 period.

General Foods Profits Are Somewhat Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—General Foods Corporation shows net profits for the six months ended June 30, after all charges and provision for taxes, of $5,882,712. This equals $1.12 a share on the 5,251,440 shares of common stock outstanding June 30, and compares with net profits of $6,342,562 for the like six months of 1933, or $1.20 a share, on the 5,251,468 shares then outstanding.

Net profits for the second quarter totaled $2,203,062, or 42 cents a share, as against $3,104,394, or 59 cents a share for the second quarter of 1933.

Commodity Prices Off Three-Tenths Of 1 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Wholesale commodity prices weakened further during the week ended July 14 and declined three-tenths of 1 per cent compared with the previous week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index number for the week ended July 14 decreased to 74.5 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 74.7 per cent for the week ended July 7.

The present decline shows a decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent from the level of three weeks ago, when prices registered the highest point reached this year with an index of 75.0. Current prices are, however, 8.1 per cent higher than the corresponding week of last year, when the index was 68.9, and approximately 15 per cent above two years ago, when the index was 65.0. The general index is 5 per cent above the low point of the year reached during the week of Jan. 6 with an index of 71.0.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the bureau, seven showed decreases, one, farm products, recorded an advance, and two, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous, remained at the levels of the week before. Of the 47 subgroups of closely related items, 14 showed a decrease, 10 registered an increase, and 23 remained unchanged from the previous week.

	Jul14 1934	Jul7 1934	Jul15 1933	Jul16 1932
All commodities	74.5	74.7	68.9	65.0
Farm products	64.5	64.1	61.1	48.7
Foods	70.8	71.0	65.9	61.2
Hides & lthr prods	87.6	87.9	85.4	68.5
Textile products	71.4	71.5	66.5	51.5
Fuel & light mtrls	73.8	74.2	66.7	72.8
Metals & met prod	86.4	86.9	80.6	80.3
Building materials	86.9	87.5	78.8	69.7
Chemicals & drugs	75.5	75.7	72.9	73.0
Housefurn goods	83.1	83.1	74.0	75.6
Miscellaneous	69.9	69.9	63.5	64.3
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	78.3	78.6	72.2	70.0

Loan Associations Put $700,000,000 Into Circulation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—A total of $700,000,000 has been put into circulation during the first half of 1934 by the building and loan associations of the country, according to an announcement here by the United States Building and Loan League.

An increase in the volume of loans to home owners, as compared to the corresponding period of 1934, was made possible, according to the report, by the decrease in withdrawals of building and loan investments. During the six months just ended the associations loaned $175,000,000 to home owners, paid out $150,000,000 in dividends, distributed $200,000,000 to investors cashing in on the shares, and made loans on shares amounting to $75,000,000.

"It is encouraging to see that there has been a gradual decrease in the need of our investors to liquidate their building and loan holdings in order to pay their living expenses," said Mr. Philip Lieber, president of the league. "During the last half of 1933 the number of those asking the associations to repurchase shares decreased 20 per cent from the figure recorded for the first half of the year 1933.

"During the first six months of 1934 another decrease of 24 per cent in their number was registered in comparison with the last six months of 1933."

June Construction Drops 26 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A drop of 26 per cent in the estimated cost of building construction projects in June is reported by the Labor Department.

The number of permits, in the 761 cities covered by the survey, decreased 11.9 per cent, compared with May.

Compared with June last year, the number of permits dropped 7.4 per cent and the estimated cost 6.1 per cent.

Electric Public Service Assets Sold for $10,000

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23 (AP)—Receivers of the Electric Public Service Co. have sold the assets of the corporation for $10,000 to a reorganization committee existing under an agreement dated April 24, 1933.

The assets included a demand note dated March 7, 1932, of the Southwestern Pipe Line Co. for $155,088, payable to the Electric Public Service Co. and by it endorsed in blank, with interest at 6 per cent; 200 shares of Utilities Management Co. common stock, no par; three shares of Southwestern Pipe Line stock, $100 par value, and three shares of Oklahoma Utilities Co. common stock, no par value.

The reorganization committee which purchased the assets consists of W. W. Turner, A. F. Beringer, R. W. Rea and James Lee Kauffman.

Lincoln National Life Sales 53 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 23—At the annual convention of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company held here today it was announced that sales for the first six months of 1934 were 52.8 per cent above the same period of 1933.

Mr. A. L. Dern, vice-president and manager of agencies, told representatives that increases in new business have been noted every month since December, 1933, and that volume has been constantly above that of last year. Because similar conditions are being recorded in all parts of the country, Mr. Dern expressed the opinion that it could be taken as a definite indication of national economic upturn.

Uncertain Trend In Steel Trade During the Week

Observers Describe It as Drifting—Pace at 30 P. C.—Prices Easy

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Observers of the state of steel business describe it as drifting, with no definite trend and with little indication of what the future will bring. The operating pace is steady at slightly under 30 per cent of capacity.

Structural steel is proving to be the mainstay of big tonnage buying. There are close to 200,000 tons of structural steel to be bought in the New York metropolitan district this summer and probably even more in the Far West for engineering undertakings sponsored by the Government.

The head of the National Steel Corporation upon sailing from New York on a vacation cruise during the week predicted that an improvement in the volume of business will be noted by the middle of August and should reach substantial proportions by September. This would be in line with the usual seasonal developments in the steel business. The same official also stated that the price situation was more stable.

Some Prices Lower

Price declines, however, have apparently not run their course. Thus a certain grade of steel sheets has been marked down again, this time by $1 a ton, following a previous reduction of $4 a ton at the start of the month. Iron and steel scrap, a barometric steel commodity, is listless and rather easy in undertone. In the meantime, large quantities are still exported, notably to Japan and Italy.

Bids will soon be received on 10,000 tons of wire for fabrication into cable and 50,000 tons of structural steel for the tri-borough bridge at New York. Bids will also be opened soon on 15,000 to 20,000 tons for the new downtown post office at New York. The New York Central will buy 25,000 tons of steel for improving their tracks on the west side of Manhattan, New York. Structural steel prospects in the New York district are the best in years. It is estimated that the New York metropolitan district consumes 25 per cent of the Nation's structural steel. This would be holding true this summer were it not for the many engineering projects in the West, notably dam construction.

Purchasing of steel on the part of the railroads has sunk to very low levels. Moreover the rail mills have virtually completed the rolling of their 1934 schedules. Business in rails will be virtually at a standstill until October, when 1935 buying should begin.

Motor Makers' Needs

Makers of automobile steel are still counting on considerable purchasing over the summer. However, by the end of this month purchasing will probably have been completed for 1934 models and contracting for 1935 models should get uder way shortly thereafter.

The steel industry's relations with NRA are not going particularly smoothly just now. The structural steel industry has just refused to abide by the code for their industry as outlined by NRA administrators, claiming that wage rates provided therein are too high and impossible to pay and yet allow for profits in the business.

Moreover the industry is still disturbed by the ruling that code prices may be reduced up to 15 per cent on projects financed by the Government. Though such cuts will not necessarily apply to private contracts, the steel makers feel that in actual practice they must give the same concessions to private parties. It is felt, therefore, that the tendency will be to pull down prices further and further.

Pig iron is showing a bit more buoyancy in the New York district. Whereas sales had been confined to carlots of 50 tons previously this month, at least three orders of 100 tons each were placed during the past week.

Bond Maturities In August $65,754,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 23

DURING August corporate bond maturities will total $65,754,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 107, of which seven amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Aug. 1	
Borden Mills Inc., 1st 6s	$1,200,000
Boston Elevated Ry. Co. 5½s	1,581,000
Brooklyn-Manhattan Trans. 5% Sec. Nts.	11,750,000
1st Conv. "A" 5s	27,636,000
Hanna (M. A.) Co. Deb. 6s	4,200,000
Hudson (J. L.) Co. Serial 5s	1,000,000
Old Ben Coal Deb. 7½s	3,300,500

July maturities amounted to $125,458,150 and issues and portions of issues falling due in September will total $42,148,100.

Consumer-Retailer Organization Seen As Protective Need

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—The National Retail Dry Goods Association, from a study of the first 79 code budgets submitted by code authorities in industries affecting consumer goods, sees a need for consumer and retail interests to organize for self-protection. The association estimates that retailers and consumers will have to deal with 400 organized groups, financed with a total $50,000,000 annual income.

The association found that code authority budgets, approved or proposed, in these 79 industries totaled $13,341,142, or an average of $168,875 for each code authority. Allowing for abnormally large budgets, which in a few cases ran as high as $2,750,000, the association estimates the average budget for each industry would be approximately $125,000. This number, multiplied by 262 approved codes and 130 proposed codes, brings the total in codes affecting retailing in stores to nearly $50,000,000.

This figure checks with a previous estimate from another source that code authority budgets for all of the 809 approved and proposed codes would reach nearly $100,000,000.

Practically all of the 392 codes affecting stores and store merchandise are manufacturers' codes. Appreciative of the strength the $50,000,000 budgets will give the code authorities in these industries, the association said organized efforts on the part of retailers and consumers would be needed to guard against activities which might impose costly burdens on retailers and consumers

Chicago's Financial Condition Is Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23 — Evidence that Chicago is making encouraging progress in the battle against financial adversity is presented by city authorities in a survey of the city's financial advance during the past year, given out at City Hall.

Among the points of progress mentioned are the following:

"Pay rolls one year ago were approximately five months behind. Today they are approximately a month and a half behind." Teachers' pay rolls, however, remain nearly a school year overdue.

"The tax levy for city purposes in 1934 was reduced from 1930 by over $30,581,000, or approximately 41 per cent.

"As evidence of improved condition, the city was able to sell bonds at a 5½ per cent rate in January, as against 6 per cent one year ago, and in addition, the new bonds are callable by the city, whereas the old bonds were not.

"Tax warrants which were almost unsalable for cash a year ago at 6 per cent are now being eagerly sought at 5 per cent.

"Total expenditures for city corporate purposes for the year 1930 were $58,768,000 and in the year ending Dec. 1, 1933, were $44,602,000—a reduction of over $14,000,000."

Municipal Debt Act Last Resort, Declares Service

Cities in Distress Counseled Not to Consider Act 'Cure-All'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 23—Although the Municipal Debt Adjustment Act passed by Congress recently will be of great help to many financially embarrassed communities, it is equally as important to know when not to resort to it as how and when to call it into use, municipal officials are advised by a new study of the act prepared by governmental experts here. The study is issued by Public Administration Service for the various organizations of municipal officials affiliated with it.

"The Municipal Debt Adjustment Act will be of great help to many communities, which, unable to meet their maturing funded obligations in full, had come to terms satisfactory to the great majority of their creditors, only to find themselves blocked by a small minority," says a foreword to the study. "Such municipalities will undoubtedly want to take advantage of the provisions of the act.

"At the same time a municipality should not rush into proceedings under the new act unless all the circumstances indicate clearly that this is the wise course."

Amplifying the point, the study brings out that the act should not be viewed as a "cure-all, but should only be used as a last resort when satisfactory agreements for refunding of defaulting securities cannot be made effective without bringing legal compulsion on the obstructionist parties."

Some 2000 taxing districts in the country are now in default, according to the study, and it is essential for the preservation of municipal credit that they make as equitable an arrangement with creditors as they can.

In urging that a city should not attempt to drive too hard a bargain with its creditors when the arrangements are made to pay past due debts, the authors say:

"The taxpayers and the Administration have a very real and actual responsibility to the bondholder, in addition to a moral obligation. The holder of municipal securities sacrificed excessive yields for supposed security. He was willing to lend his money to a city or other taxing district at a lesser rate of interest than he could have obtained on other types of securities. He had every right to expect his interest promptly and his principal an due date.

"All possibilities of voluntary action must be exhausted before the use of the Municipal Debt Adjustment Act. When a plan has been prepared and assented to by a great majority of creditors but is opposed by a few, it may be necessary to start proceedings. Even then the minority should be urged to consent to the plan."

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George Lott and Lester Stoefen Give America Fighting Chance

Win Davis Cup Doubles Match From Crawford and Quist at Wimbledon, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4 —Two Singles Remain to Be Played

By the Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 23—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen today paired to defeat J. H. (Jack) Crawford and Adrian K. Quist, of Australia, in doubles and give the United States a fighting chance in the interzone final series of Davis Cup play. The scores were 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

The Americans sent the series to the final two singles matches tomorrow for decision with Australia leading 2 matches to 1 as a result of its two singles triumphs Saturday.

Francis X. Shields will play Vivian B. McGrath in the first match and Crawford will meet Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. in the final contest.

In the opening singles Saturday Shields bowed to Crawford, 6—1, 6—2, 12—10, and McGrath scored a surprising upset at Wood's expense, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7.

Lott and Stoefen showed beautiful teamwork in their match, concentrating their fire on Crawford as the big Aussie was slow to get under way, and then shifting the attack to Quist in the latter stages as Crawford improved.

Stoefen's smashing kills were outstanding, Crawford and Quist each feeling the force of his blows as they were struck by the ball while striving to duck away.

Lott was his usual brilliant self, directing the strategy and solidifying his position as the outstanding doubles player of the world.

It also continued American dominance in Davis Cup doubles, unbroken since Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn in the challenge round of 1930.

The way in which Lott and Stoefen blasted out their victory revived American hopes which had all but vanished after the crushing double setback in the opening matches.

A mere handful of 300 spectators was on hand in the big Wimbledon center court enclosure to see the doubles.

Crawford opened service and Lott and Stoefen promptly proceeded to break through and take the first game. Two double faults by Jack helped.

In an exhibition match, Harry Hopman, and Don P. Turnbull, Australian reserves, defeated Shields and Wood in three sets 3—6, 6—0, 7—5.

Endeavour Sails; Crossing Atlantic

By the Associated Press

Gosport, Eng., July 23

THE yacht Endeavour, challenger for the America's Cup, sailed at 11:40 a. m. today for the United States as thousands of spectators cheered from quaysides and the sirens of vessels lying in the harbor screeched.

T. O. M. Sopwith, owner of the Endeavour, and Mrs. Sopwith were on board the convoy Vita, accompanying the challenger out of the harbor. A motor launch went alongside to bring the couple back after the Endeavour was safely on its way. Mr. and Mrs. Sopwith will leave for America later in a liner.

The Endeavour went out by the Needles Passage, down the Channel, and thence into the Atlantic.

Sopwith received a sheaf of messages wishing the Endeavour a safe and swift passage and success in the cup race.

One of them was from King George, who is president of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club which supplied the amateur members of the Endeavour's crew. It read: "Kindly convey to the amateur crew of the Endeavour my best wishes for a successful visit to the United States."

Helen Jacobs Is Morning Winner In Seabright Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 23—Helen H. Jacobs launched her campaign for another national championship this morning as the forty-seventh Seabright annual invitation lawn tennis tournament got under way. Meeting Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, the champion allowed her only one game, winning, 6—1, 6—0.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Elizabeth M. Ryan decided to confine their activities to doubles, and did not compete in the singles this morning. Sarah H. Palfrey was also an absentee.

Other morning winners among the elect included Carolin Babcock, who was carried to three sets before she could conquer Katharine Winthrop, 6—1, 1—6, 6—0; Ruby C. Bishop and Mrs. Frank McBride, the former Penelope Anderson, who disposed of two local players, Mrs. S. Sanford Shanley and Mrs. Eliot Coleman, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, who put out another Bostonian, Margaret Blake, 6—0, 6—1.

A newcomer to Seabright, Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., who showed well indoors last winter, made an auspicious début in defeating Mrs. George Steele, another Seabright star, 6—0, 6—2. Baroness Levi had a battle on her hands before she defeated Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., the score being 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. The summaries:

Seabright Invitation Tennis Singles—First Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 6—1, 6—0.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., won from Millicent Hirsch, New York, by default.

Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. Eliot Coleman, Seabright, 6—3, 6—1.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. George Steele, Seabright, 6—0, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Brookline, 6—1, 1—6, 6—0.

Ruby C. Bishop, San Marino, Calif., defeated Mrs. S. Sanford Shanley, Seabright, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Margaret Blake, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Baroness Maude Levi, New York, defeated Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Poland Leading, 2 to 1, Over Belgium in Tennis

WARSAW, July 23 (AP)—Leading 2 to 1 in matches, Poland was unable to complete its 1935 preliminary round Davis Cup play with Belgium yesterday because of heavy rains.

Tloczinsky of Poland won the first two sets of the third singles match of the day against Haeyart of Belgium, 6—4, 10—8, and was leading 7—6 in the third set when the downpour came. Play will be resumed today.

Tloczynski of Poland, Saturday, defeated De la Croix of Belgium, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10, in a singles match halted Friday by darkness, with the Pole leading at 6—3, 6—3, 6—6. In doubles, the Belgian team of De la Croix and Borman defeated Hebda and Stoleaos, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Cunningham-Metcalfe Fail to Lower Times

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—The attempts by two of the nation's fastes humans, Glenn Cunningham and Ralph Metcalfe, to lower existing world records at the Erie Club Games in Crystal Beach, Ont., failed Saturday as heat and a slow track hampered their efforts.

Racing against Frank Crowley of Manhattan and Joe McCluskey of Fordham, in an attempt to break the world mark of 3m. 2 2-5s. for the three-quarter mile, Cunningham, holder of the mile record, was clocked in 3m. 8s.

In the other special event Metcalfe was timed in 10 3-5s. as he sought to lower the world mark of 10.3s. for 100 meters, which he holds jointly with Eddie Tolan and Percy Williams. He was opposed by Ed Siegel and Ben Johnson, both of New York, and was hardly extended as he finished a full 1½ yards ahead of Siegel. He had another obstacle to overcome in the race as the nearly 10,000 spectators jammed both sides of the track and almost overran the finish line.

Auerback's Speedboat Driven to New Record

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 23 (AP)—S. Mortimer Auerbach, Chicago and Atlantic City sportsman, smashed another world speedboat record Saturday when he raced over a five-mile course at an average speed of 54.226 miles an hour, but he disabled his craft Emancipator 3d, shortly thereafter.

On the completion of his final dash, he made a short run past the press boat to enable photographers to take his photograph. He failed to turn sharply enough and crashed into a near-by committee boat.

Auerbach's new time was made in a special five-mile event, arranged by the Havre de Grace Yacht Club, which sponsored the regatta. The previous record was made last year by Edison Hedges of Atlantic City in his Flying Eagle.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	15	9	.625
New Orleans	13	8	.619
Nashville	13	8	.619
Atlanta	11	11	.500
Birmingham	9	11	.450
Chattanooga	8	10	.444
Little Rock	8	13	.381
Knoxville	7	14	.333

Results July 21

Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 7, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 15, New Orleans 4.
Knoxville 12, Chattanooga 3.

Results July 22

New Orleans 14, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 1.
Chattanooga 3, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 2, Little Rock 1.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 2.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 0.

N. C. A. A. Financial Triumph

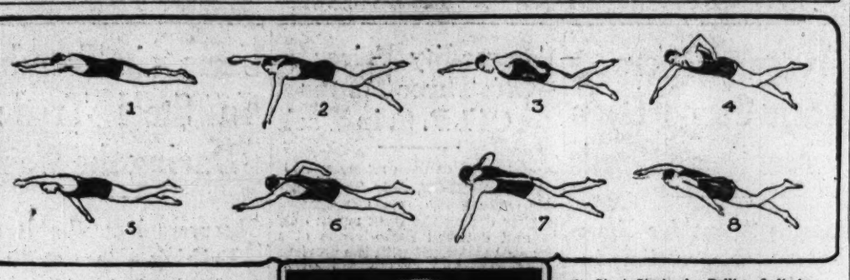
LOS ANGELES, July 23 (AP)—University of Southern California athletic officials announced Saturday the gross receipts for the national collegiate track and field championships here last June were $32,400. It was estimated the expenditures, including $20,000 used to pay traveling expenses of 164 athletes, amounted to $28,000, leaving $4400. The surplus will be turned over to the N. C. A. A. to be pro-rated to the athletes whose expenses here were not paid and to coaches who brought three or more athletes to the meet. It was the first time since the N. C. A. A. meet was started in 1921 that the championships proved to be a financial success. The other meets were held in Chicago.

Amusements

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
Will Rogers
in
Handy Andy
July 22-24-21, Aug. 1-2

Would You Swim the Streamlined Crawl?



(1) Start Stroke by Pulling Left Arm Down. (2) Left Arm Continues Down, Start to Turn Head to Breathing Position. (3) Start Right Arm Down, Continuing Inhalation. (4) Right Arm Continues Down, Left Arm Starts Upward. (5) Left Arm Extended Forward, Right Arm Continues Back and Up, Start Exhalation. (6) Exhalation Continues as Left Arm Starts Down While Right Arm Continues Forward. (7) Left Arm Still Continuing Down and Right Arm Forward Preparatory to Inhalation. (8) Inhale as Left Arm Finishes Pull at Left Hip With Right Arm Extended Forward. You Have Now Completed One Full Stroke.

By Clarence A. Bush
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS the fastest way to swim and, when properly done, it is the easiest way to swim fast," said Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club, when I asked him to describe the stroke which was perfected by Johnny "Tarzan" Weissmuller, Ethel Lackie, Albert H. Schwartz and others.

Coach Bachrach's statement had some of the earmarks of a conundrum, and he was asked to elaborate for the benefit of those who know a little bit about swimming, and might improve considerably with a picture of what a good stroke looks like.

"An automobile engineer," said Coach Bachrach, "has been quoted as saying streamlined cars are of little value until a speed of 80 miles an hour is achieved. Everybody knows an airplane, from which the streamlining of cars was derived, takes off from the earth only when it has built up high velocity. Likewise, the speedboat does not reach full effectiveness until it goes fast enough to lift its prow from the water."

So there is such a thing as a streamlined crawl stroke, comparable in Coach Bachrach's view, with the resistance-avoidance features of these modern vehicles; a stroke which, after a certain speed and position is achieved, becomes more efficient, due to a kind of take-off from limitations otherwise retarding progress.

"This is what has been called the perfected American crawl stroke," said Coach Bachrach. "It is a speed stroke, developed by logic and experiment. Its advantages are not fully exploited until enough speed is developed for this 'take-off' It requires youth and its abundance of emotional and physical energy to generate the primary speed."

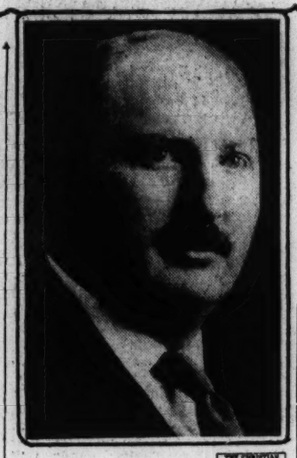
In analyzing the stroke, Coach Bachrach had one of his pupils enter the pool, floating the body face down. The hands were stretched out forward, the legs to the rear close together, with the toes pointed straight.

"Now," said Coach Bachrach, "we have the human body floating, stretched out in its narrowest, shallowest plane. It is a flat, fish shape, streamlined to encounter the least resistance. You will notice the head and shoulders are high, and the legs have a tendency to sink. The body right now is at a slight angle from the surface of the water.

"We will aim to preserve this angle, and to elevate the body as a whole, so it will be higher in the water and encounter even less resistance.

"Say we have here a plank floating on the water," said Coach Bachrach. "Now we want to make it move, make it travel over the water, in the most efficient manner. By this we mean the most speed for the energy expended. This requires reduction of resistance to a minimum and mechanical efficiency."

"All right," said Coach Bachrach to his pupil, "let's see the arm action, without breathing, and without the use of the legs."



Coach William Bachrach
Of the Illinois Athletic Club, Whose Swimmers Have Dominated the World for Nearly 15 Years.

Coach Bachrach pointed out the hands were lying on the water, extended forward, about 18 inches apart, each hand directly in line with the point of the shoulder. The left arm started down, the elbow bent, the hand came under the body, still lined up with the shoulder, but about 12 inches below the chest. The hand was pulling until it got back to the chest, then it was pushed through and lifted out of the water at the hip.

As the left arm started forward in recovery, the right arm began its under-water drive, duplicating the performance of the left arm. The body moved through the water.

Watching the swimmer, using arm action only, the observer saw a likeness to a paddle-wheel riverboat. The arms continued in uninterrupted rotation, like a windmill with two blades, the hands at all times equi-distant.

"There are three things wrong with this picture," said Coach Bachrach, pointing to the swimmer who was plowing away, without using the legs, and without working a breathing rhythm into his stroke.

"First, the body is too low in the water. Second, the feet are dragging low in the water, the body is at too much of an angle against progress. Third, the swimmer is not breathing."

Stretched out again after a period of rest, the pupil at the coach's direction rotated the arms as before and at the same time thrashed the legs up and down gently keeping them close together, the toes pointed, and holding the width of the thrashes to about 18 inches.

With the leg beat added, the body rose in the water, it was easier to clear the arms out of the water in recovery, and the speed improved markedly due to lessened resistance. The legs came up higher, flattening the angle at which the body faced progress.

Now the breathing, Coach Bachrach explained, is done in and out of water. The inhale must be made above surface through the mouth, and the exhale is under water through the nose. He instructed the pupil now to add breathing to the stroke. As the swimmer's left arm reached the end of its power stroke, the head was suddenly turned to the left, the mouth cleared, a wide-open gulp of air taken, and the face turned back into the water, where bubbles at once began issuing from the nose, continuing until the mouth was again turned clear for air.

"There, in elementary form," said the noted mentor, "you have the stroke. Many people can do it, without getting superior speed. Come back to me again in a day or so and then I'll give you some of the refinements which account for the record-breaking velocity."

Improving Your Swimming
First of 12 Articles

Tomorrow: Finding Your Best Crawl Variety.

Endeavor Wins Eight Of Its Twelve Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORQUAY, Eng.—The fast and beautiful yacht, Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for the America's Cup, came through her final trial here in brilliant fashion. Against W. L. Stephenson's Velsheda—the champion big-class yacht last season—the Endeavour won by 3m. 24s. over a "there and back" course of 20 miles. The times were: Endeavour, 2h. 54m. 10s; Velsheda, 2h. 57m. 34s.

The original arrangement was to hold two trials at the conclusion of the Endeavour's regatta engagements. But Mr. Sopwith was desirous that she should be dismantled and prepared for her Atlantic voyage as quickly as possible. He was also of the opinion that no further instruction or advantage could be obtained from a second trial. So he rested content with the one trial, briefly described above.

The Endeavour showed very good form throughout the season, all things considered, and in 12 races she has taken first place eight times. The records of the big yachts at the time the Endeavour concluded her regatta races in British waters were:

	Starts	1sts.	2ds.	3ds.
Britannia	12	8	3	1
Endeavour	12	8	3	0
Astra	12	3	5	0
Velsheda	8	1	1	6
Shamrock V	11	0	0	6
Candida	10	0	0	3

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	61	38	.616
Toronto	58	40	.592
Rochester	58	42	.580
Albany	48	46	.511
Montreal	50	48	.510
Buffalo	46	52	.469
Syracuse	39	57	.406
Baltimore	28	65	.301

Results July 21

Montreal 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 7, Albany 5.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 7.
Baltimore 7, Syracuse 4.

Results July 22

Albany 5, Newark 2.
Newark 8, Albany 5.
Buffalo 25, Toronto 3.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.
Montreal 3, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 1.
Syracuse 4, Baltimore 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	52	42	.553
Milwaukee	50	45	.526
Indianapolis	48	45	.516
Louisville	48	46	.511
Columbus	46	46	.500
St. Paul	44	47	.484
Kansas City	43	50	.462
Toledo	43	53	.448

Results July 21

Louisville 6, Minneapolis 5.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 9, Kansas City 4.

Results July 22

St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 3.
Toledo 9, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 6.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 4.
Minneapolis 15, Louisville 4.
Columbus 11, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 4.

Westchester Golf Triumph

RYE, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Richard D. Chapman of the Blind Brook Club Saturday annexed the Westchester Country Club's invitation golf championship, defeating Ellis Knowles of Apawamis, 6 and 4, in the final round.

Burnt Mills Win Junior Polo Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 23—The Burnt Mills polo team from near Morristown, N. J., won its first national junior championship on Saturday, on the waterside field of the Rumson Polo Club, when it nosed out the strong United States Army team, which had its full strength for the first time in the tourney, in the final round by a score of 5 to 4.

The game was somewhat slower than previously, due to the heat, which made the players ease off frequently. But with Harry East and Arthur Borden in the lineup, the winners were always a step ahead of the officers, except for a brief period in the fourth chukker. Their defense also was better, many of the Army rushes being turned aside right in the goal mouth. Fouls were frequent, with the Army team the chief offenders in that respect, but only a few of the shots scored. One of the Army fouls was so severe that East scored almost from the goal mouth.

Only one goal came in the first period, when an individual dash by East scored at the bell, and Burnt Mills added two more in the second, as Lieut. C. N. McFarland, who had returned to the Army lineup for the final, was hardly up to the hard play required, and made several costly misses in the scrimmages.

The third and fourth chukkers found Army greatly improved, though Burnt Mills was playing good defense. Major Smith scored the first Army goal late in the third, while McFarland and Read added two more to tie the score. But East's shot put Burnt Mills ahead again, and though a free shot by Smith tied the score once more, when he walloped through from the 60-yard mark, the Burnt Mills play prevented further damage, and the remaining goal came when Arthur Borden smashed the ball down in a rush at the bell of the fifth chukker for the winning point.

Both men and ponies were pretty well used by this time, and though Army tried hard to score in the final chukker, Burnt Mills staved off the rushes, and held the advantage to the end. The summary:

National Junior Polo Championship Final Round

Pos.	Burnt Mills	U. S. Army
No. 1	Stephen P. Ferrish	Capt. C. E. Davis
No. 2	Harry East	Lieut. C. N. McFarland
No. 3	Arthur B. Borden	Lieut. George W. Read Jr.
Back	Thomas Mather	Maj. C. C. Smith

Score—Burnt Mills 5, Army 4. Goals—East 3, Borden, Mather for Burnt Mills; McFarland, Read, Smith 2 for Army. Referee—Ford Johnson. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stuart. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

New Backstroke Record

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Alice Bridges, representing the Whitinsville (Mass.) Community Association, clipped 8.3s. off the old national junior backstroke mark yesterday in winning the junior championship in the Manhattan Beach pool. She swam the distance in 2m. 41.6s. to beat Elizabeth Kompa, New York Women's Swimming Association, by eight yards. The late Sybil Bauer made the best previous junior backstroke mark over 200 yards, turning the distance in 2m. 49.8s. in 1923

Ny Defeats Italian Olympic Champion

STOCKHOLM, Swed., July 23 (AP)—Erik Ny, Swedish veteran, yesterday defeated Luigi Beccali, Italian Olympic champion in the 1500-meter event in a set of international games here. Ny was timed in 3m. 50.8s., as compared with the as yet unrecognized world record set at 3m. 48.8s. by Bill Bonthron of Princeton recently.

Ny finished fifth in the 1500-meter Olympic final. Beccali won in 1932 at Los Angeles in 3m. 51.2s. Jules Ladoumergue of France holds the recognized world record of 3m. 49.2s.

Delaware State Tennis

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23 (AP)—Charles R. Harris of Palm Beach, Fla., carried off first honors in the eleventh annual Delaware state clay court tennis tournament Saturday by defeating Bernie Friedman, University of Pennsylvania tennis star, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., won the women's singles with a steady driving game from back court, triumphing over Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1, in the finals Saturday. Norman Bramall and Gabriel Lavine, both of Philadelphia, won the men's doubles title over Harris and Donald Morrison of the University of Virginia, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Morrison and Miss Kallos defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup and Richard Bostwick of Wilmington, 6—4, 6—2, for the mixed doubles championship.

Major League Baseball

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	55	33	.625
New York	53	33	.616
Cleveland	48	39	.552
Boston	48	42	.533
St. Louis	39	42	.481
Washington	42	47	.472
Philadelphia	34	52	.395
Chicago	39	60	.326

Results July 21

Boston 7, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 6, Washington 5.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, Chicago 2.

Results July 22

Cleveland 4, Boston 2.
Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 1, Detroit 7.
Detroit 17, Philadelphia 8.
New York 8, Chicago 2.
New York 15, Chicago 2.
Washington 6, St. Louis 4.

While the Cardinals were keeping St. Louis in the National League spotlight, the Browns were doing likewise in the American. By virtue of their six victories and one defeat during the last seven days, the Browns took possession of fifth place in the standing, pushing the Washington Senators deeper into the second division.

The Detroit Tigers clung to first place in the standing by the slim margin of one game, but should expect plenty of opposition from the Yankees from now on. Recently Johnny Allen and Tony Lazzeri returned to the New York lineup after spending two months and one month, respectively on the bench. Allen will steady McCarthy's pitching staff, which would probably have fallen to pieces if it had not been for three youngsters—Murphy, Broaca and Deshong.

Detroit's record for the week was four victories and three defeats. New York won five and lost three. The Yanks also topped the American League in total number of hits during the seven days, making 100. The Cleveland Indians, who won six out of eight games, totaled 90 hits. The Indians took two contests from the Red Sox yesterday and went into third place in the standing.

Babe Ruth got back into the Yankee lineup yesterday and all he did was hit his sixteenth homer of the season, as well as a single, and drive in four of New York's runs in the first game of a double-header against the Chicago White Sox. Johnny Allen pitched and won this game.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct
New York	57	32	.640
Chicago	54	35	.607
St. Louis	52	35	.598
Pittsburgh	41	43	.488
Boston	43	47	.478
Brooklyn	39	50	.438
Philadelphia	37	52	.416
Cincinnati	28	57	.329

Results July 21

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 14, Philadelphia 6.

Results July 22

St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 13, Pittsburgh 10.

The St. Louis Cardinals picked up valuable ground in the National League baseball race during the last week, when they won six games and lost only one. The Cards made 76 hits in these seven contests, which was high among senior league teams. Frankie Frisch's club is only one game in back of the second-place Chicago Cubs, and five games behind the leading New York Giants.

Chubby Fred Fitzsimmons won his seventh straight game for the Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and it was New York's fifth victory of the week as against two defeats. It was also Fitzsimmons' thirteenth triumph of the 1934 campaign. The game lasted 11 innings and the right-hander went the distance. Incidentally, Bill Terry's pitching staff held opponents to 20 runs during the seven games.

Speaking of pitching, Dazzy Vance of the Cardinal staff registered his two-thousandth major league strikeout in the second game of yesterday's doubleheader at Braves Field. Wally Berger was his victim. Vance kept the strikeout ball as a souvenir. This mark is not a record, however, as both Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson passed the 2000 figure.

The Brooklyn Dodgers moved up a step in the pennant race by winning five and losing only one during the past week. The Dodgers led the league in runs scored with 38. This morning they held sixth place. The Phillies dropped to seventh.

Second Leg On Todd Trophy For Gregory Mangin

Reverses Result of Match With Bell at Glen Cove Last Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 23—Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark, won his second leg on the William H. Todd trophy yesterday, when he captured the final round of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club invitation lawn tennis tournament, defeating R. Berkeley Bell, yesterday afternoon. He had won his first leg back in 1931, when the trophy was known as the Metropolitan grass-court tourney and was held on the club courts at Bay Ridge. The score was 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

The doubles also went to him in combination with Bell, after a five-set match against Henry Prusoff and Wilmer Hines, the newly-organized team from Seattle and Columbia, S. C., which had previously put out the second-seeded pair, J. Gilbert Hall and Eugene H. McCauliff in the semifinals on Saturday. The score of the final was 5—7, 14—12, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

The singles final reversed the result last month at Nassau Country Club, when Bell, after losing the first two sets, won the next three. Bell made a hard try to accomplish the same result yesterday, but this time Mangin was in better stroke and condition than at Glen Cove, and finally halted Bell's rally after the latter was leading at 5—3 and 30—15, and again at 6—5, and won the set and match. Bell played weakly at the start, but gradually improved, and but for the greater steadiness of Mangin, might have succeeded.

Crescent Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament—Singles—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—7.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 6—1, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Final

Mangin defeated Bell, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Bell and Mangin defeated Frederick Whitman and Ralph Minnich, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Hines and Henry Prusoff defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Eugene H. McCauliff, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 9—7.

Final

Mangin and Bell defeated Hines and Prusoff, 5—7, 14—12, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Jane Sharp Wins Essex County Final From Mrs. Painter

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 23—For the eighth time in its 10-year history, the Essex County women's invitation singles tennis title went to California Saturday when the unseeded Jane Sharp of Los Angeles outplayed the hard-driving Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, top-seeded and a two-time winner, for a 6—4, 6—3 victory in the final.

Both of these strong-armed players laced the ball from start to finish and Miss Sharp's accuracy decided the issue. She had 17 earned point and 42 errors against 19 and 60 for Mrs. Painter, who won the tourney in 1930 and 1932.

Miss Sharp was content to drive from the baselines from start to finish and the match probably would have gone into an extra set if Mrs. Painter had followed her example. The latter frequently rushed to the net, where she was unable to handle her opponent's speedy returns.

After a brief rest Miss Sharp teamed with Norma Taubele of New York, the national indoor champion, and gained the doubles title with an easy 6—1, 6—0 victory over Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Miss Catherine Wolfe, Elkhart, Ind.

In the mixed doubles final Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton and Dr. G. Colket Caner of Boston defeated Marianne Tunt of Los Angeles and Fritz M. Bundy of Manchester, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

King's Prize to Capt. Barlow

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 23 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Barlow of the West Yorkshire Regiment Saturday won the King's prize, the British Empire's classic of service rifle shooting. Barlow, a Bisley veteran, won the blue ribbon of marksmanship on his sixth entry into the final stage of the shoot. Sergt. James Boreland of Toronto won the rich Prince of Wales prize, second only to the King's prize.

Sporting Around the Hub

PRETTY close to last call for entries to the New England amateur golf championship at Waterbury, Conn. The time for receipt of intentions ends Wednesday and the entry fee is $3.00. All entries must be sent to the secretaries of the various state associations or to Raynor M. Gardiner, 16-A Ashburton Place, Boston. The tournament is scheduled for July 30, 31, Aug. 1 and 2.

★ ★ ★

Fred Wright and Bill McPhail turned back the youthful Texans, Jack Munger and Fred Borsodi, 2 and 1, in the annual Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup final at Clyde Park, Brookline, yesterday. The veteran pair toured the Country Club course in 68, 4 under par, to sweep aside the sensationally-playing youngster.

★ ★ ★

That was a successful outing the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association held at Paddocks Island yesterday. Over 300 pleasure craft and nearly 2000 yachtsmen gathered. The Coast Guard, under Capt. Frank Holbrook, helped greatly. It was the fourteenth annual affair of the association.

★ ★ ★

Bostonians who have seen Alice Bridges, Whitinsville Community Association swimmer, in action, should compliment the young lady for her showing in New York yesterday. She broke the national junior backstroke mark for girls by 8.2s., and in New York where it will receive prominence.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr., of South Hadley, won a leg on the Tedesco trophy, emblematic of the North Shore singles tennis title Saturday by defeating the defending champion, Edward Fuller of Salem, at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7. Helen Jones of Swampscott and Marianne Hunt of Los Angeles, defeated Eleana Ciccone of Newton and Fanny Curtis of Marblehead, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3 in the women's doubles final.

German Athletes Excel Americans In Track and Field

FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, Ger., July 23 (AP)—A team of five American track stars, touring Germany, could account for only three events in a track and field meet here yesterday as Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania miler, was twice beaten and George Spitz, New York University high jumper, was defeated in his specialty.

Ivan Fuqua, Indiana University quarter miler, won two of the three events, taking both the 200- and 400-meter races, and John Lyman, former Stanford weight star, won the shotput with a toss of 51ft. 8in.

Dr. Otto Peltzer, veteran German Olympic star, beat Venzke by two yards in the 1500-meter run in 3m. 58.1s. and Dessecker, young German, beat him handily at 800 meters, winning in 1m. 52.7s. with the Penn ace timed in 1m. 55s.

Weinkotz set a new German high-jump record of 6ft. 6in., beating Spitz, who leaped 6ft. 4⅜in. Lyman took second in the discus to Hans Sievert, former German Olympic contender, who won with a toss of 152ft. 5¾in. Lyman's best effort was a fraction of an inch over 141 feet.

Foy Draper, University of Southern California sprinter, finished second to Fuqua in the 200 meters and third in the 100 meters, won by Erich Brockmeyer in 10.3s.

Fuqua won the 200 meters in 21.3s. and the 400 meters in 47.9s. with Adolf Metzner, former Olympic competitor, clocked in 48.1s. in second place.

Marvin Nelson Again Wins 15-Mile Swim

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Marvin Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Toronto, was $5000 wealthier today and had a 1,000 average in the William Randolph Hearst-Herald and Examiner 15-mile swim.

The 23-year-old husky won his second-straight victory in the long haul through Lake Michigan and world fair lagoon waters yesterday, finishing nearly 15 minutes ahead of Frank Pritchard of Buffalo, N. Y., who got $1500 for landing second. An Italian, Gianni Gambi, was third, winning $700, and Cy Nelson of Chicago, fourth, for the $500 prize.

Nelson's time was 7h. 54m. 5s., more than a half hour slower than his record set last year. George Young, Toronto star, was forced to drop out after about five miles.

All But One Yacht Is Reported at Honolulu

HONOLULU, July 23 (AP)—Only one of the dozen boats which started the San Pedro-Honolulu yacht race July 4, remained at sea yesterday.

The Sacramouche, skippered by William Tompkins, Long Beach, Calif., had not been reported yesterday.

The Commonsense, sailed by F. C. Eckman, Honolulu, and the Naitamba, Los Angeles, with R. K. Smith in command, crossed the finish line Saturday night.

The race was won by Harold Dillingham's Honolulu yacht Manuiwa, which arrived July 17.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	20	9	.690
Hollywood	17	12	.586
Los Angeles	17	12	.586
Missions	16	13	.552
Oakland	15	14	.517
Seattle	14	15	.483
Sacramento	11	18	.379
Portland	6	23	.207

Results July 21

Los Angeles 5, Portland 3.
Hollywood 4, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 5.
Sacramento 4, Missions 1.

Results July 22

Sacramento 6, Missions 3.
Missions 4, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 6, Hollywood 5.
Oakland 9, Hollywood 7.
Seattle 2, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 9, Seattle 1.
Portland 6, Los Angeles 4.
Portland 4, Los Angeles 3.

Pawson Outruns Kelley

WORCESTER, Mass., July 23 (AP)—Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket won the 10-mile road race from Worcester to Jefferson Saturday, defeating Johnny Kelley of the North Medford A. A. by 15 yards after the two had run side by side from the start. Thirty-nine started.

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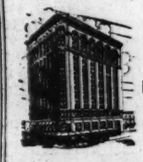
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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	860kc-WBZ-348m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Orlando and his	Baseball;	Braves Dance program....
5:15	Monitor Views News...	Cosmopolitans ...	vs. Cincinnati....	Musical Album....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	NBC dance music..	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Hum and Strum...	Yankee Singers...	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	Three X Sisters.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS concert ensem.
6:15	Baseball talk.....	skits; music.....	Sports reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round..	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Mfg. Asso. Talk...	Uncle Bob Sher-	Rhythm Twins....
7:00	Handsome Waiter....	NBC soloist.....	wood; circus band	Reports; news...;
7:15	Press news; organ...	Gene and Glenn...	Nick Lucas; orch..	Local dance music.
7:30	Radio Nature League..	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Market outlook...
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Sisters of the Skillet	Boake Carter, news	Gov. Louis J. Brann
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Kate Smith music	Double quartet....
8:15	dance orchestra.....	Orch.; soloist....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Local dance music.
8:30	Symphonic program,	Gladys Swarthout;	Arthur Fiedler, f'm	CBS dramatic pgm.
8:45	Bernard Levitow, dir.	soloists; orch....	the Esplanade....	"The Tinder Box"
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	Roy Helton.....	Organ and voice...
9:30	Dramatic program,	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	from network.....	vocal trio; orch...	pianist; trio.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	National Music Camp	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra, Dr. How-	soloist; orch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	ard Hanson, conduct.	Beauty talk.....	And. Jacobson or.	Howard Barlow's
10:45	Political discussions..	Gothic Echoes.....	Sports reports.....	or.; speaker; solo.
11:00	Reports; features.....	Features; talk; news	Yankee News.....	"Fats" Waller.....
11:15	Guy Lombardo	Harold Stern Orch.	Glen Grey's Casa	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Jack Denny &	Carl Hoff and his	Loma Orchestra	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	Casino Orchestra.	Enoch Light Orch.	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WEEI, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 WNAC, Davis Cup summary by William T. Tilden II and John Tunis.
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI, More Davis Cup Trials résumé from England.
1:15 WNAC, Davis Cup summary by William T. Tilden II and John Tunis.
1:30 WBZ, Convention of Clothing Designers; James M. Curley, speaker.
2:00 WNAC, Talk on City Affairs by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
3:15 WEEI, Program of chamber music from Germany.
3:30 WEEI, Woman's Radio Review; soloists; speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamater, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "A New Deal in Local Governments"; NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace," Frank Munn, Muriel Wilson; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman Band Concert.
9:30 WNAC, "Parade of the Champions; Joey Nash; Richard Himber's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, direction of Frank Black.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; Frank McIntyre; orchestra; Russian choir.
10:30 WAAB, Melodic Strings from Toronto.
10:45 WEEI, Résumé of Davis Cup Trials (finals) from England (BBC).
11:00 WAAB, "The Party Issues," from Washington, D. C.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Rudy Vallee, 11:38; Buddy Rogers, 12, Pete Smythe, 12:30. WEEI—Hotel Plaza, 11:15; Carl Hoff, 11:30; Enric Madriguera, 12:05; Jack Denny, 12:30. WNAC—Isham Jones, 11:20; Joe Reichman, 11:45; Harry Sosnik, 12; Frank Dailey 12:30.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30
Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Rhapsody "Espana" ..... Chabrier
Interval
Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Miniature Overture—Arabian Dance—Waltz of the Flowers
Song without Words ..... Tchaikovsky
"Roses from the South" Waltzes ..... Strauss
March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse

Near-by Summer Theaters

MARBLEHEAD—"Freedom," a new play by Mrs. Larz Anderson, with Glenn Hunter. Pe'castle Deck Playhouse, Rockmere Hotel, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver, Oliver," with Ann Williams, Doris Rich and Percy Moore, directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET — "Interference," by Roland Pertwee and Harold Deardon, by the South shore Players with Donald Brian. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe Brown in "Circus Clown," has difficulties with flying trapezes and other things. Fenway at 2:30, 5:02, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9:35 a. m., 12:02, 2:29, 4:56, 7:23, 9:50. Also "Green Eyes," at 10:48 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:09, 8:36.

EXETER—Bing Crosby and Carole Lombard in "We're Not Dressing." 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Also 'Double Door."

FINE ARTS—"Throne of the Gods." Film record of Himalayan expedition led by Dr. Dyhrenfurth which conquered Jongsong peak. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also a German musical film featuring Willi Forst, "Sein Liebesiied."

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan's Courage," with Warner Oland as the Hawaiian detective. Based on "The Chinese Parrot," by Earl Derr Biggers 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:46. Also Chester Morris in "Embarrassing Moments."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Pop-Eye cartoon; "Damascus" travel film; microscopic nature pictures; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

KEITH'S — Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy" Adapted from the novel by Albert Payson Terhune. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne in "If I Were Free." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 10:40. Also George Raft in "The Trumpet Blows."

STATE—Myrna Loy in "Stamboul Quest," as a spy during the war, who is sent into Turkey on a special mission and is followed by an American, played by George Brent. The cast also includes Lionel Atwill and Henry Gordon. Colored Silly Symphony, "Wise Little Hen"; "Glimpses of Erin," travel talk; "Chic" Sale in "Old Shep." 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM — Phil Spitalny with a very competent orchestra made up of girl musicians. Also on the stage are Kenneth Harlan and Al St. John. Screen feature is "Murder in the Private Car," with Charlie Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Here Comes the Navy." Ralph Kirbery, radio tenor, and Jack Powell, drummer with Ted Wynn's "Evening's Entertainment," are featured in the stage show. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.

UPTOWN—Return visit of "Disraeli" with George Arliss. 2:06, 4:45, 7:22, 10. Also "Uncertain Lady."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Free concert at the Playstead, Franklin Park, 7.

Other Events

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Lecture on "Adult Education as a Life Process," by Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons College, New Lecture Hall, 8.

TOMORROW

REPUBLICAN RALLY—Clambake and rally at the A. R. Parker estate East Bridgewater. Community singing. Speeches by a number of prominent Republicans, 6.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "French Rooms" by Mrs. Bayward, 11 a. m.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL — Movies dealing with geology and biology, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 4, 5:45, 9.

Roosevelt Listens To Every Man's Idea

(Continued from Page 1)

President sometimes understands the real nature of his work differently. He is willing to listen and to indulge in pleasant chats with unknown visitors—to keep them longer than has been arranged—because out of the unplanned contacts and collisions of steel and stone there may come a flash.

It is a matter of intuition. The quick emergence of a piece of knowledge, the unexpected sparkle of an idea, may be perceived by those who are uncommonly receptive. All the memoranda in the world may not be so helpful as the lightning-like illumination of an unrehearsed word.

And there is, as I realized when I found myself in the presence of Mr Roosevelt, something peculiarly intuitive in his seizure of the salient facts. He is not, I am certain, laborious in his methods. There is nothing ponderous in his procedure. There is an Ariel quality in his mentality which enables him to put a girdle round the globe of his interlocutor's mind, and which enables him swiftly to penetrate to the heart of a particular problem.

Many Types of Statesmen

It has been my lot to know many statesmen, and I have found them infinitely different in their manner. There is the solemn, slow-speaking, oracular statesman; there is the conscientious, plodding statesman who begins a long day at his desk at dawn; there is the smiling, silent statesman who conceals himself behind an inscrutable calm; there is the quick-witted, voluble statesman who nevertheless appears to be always in a hurry; there is the affable and effusive statesman, the glad-hander, who leaves you puzzled as to his vacuity or value; there is . . . but there are many types, cold or warm, lively or dull, laborious or light-hearted, pompous or enigmatic.

Into none of these categories does President Roosevelt appear to fit. At once one feels that he is charming and courteous, cultured and considerate, well-informed but urbanely seeking information; pursuing his task, but apparently with plenty of leisure. He does not want to compose a personality. It is not his desire to impose himself or to hold aloof. He has not studied his part. He is just natural—with a grace that springs from the secret sources of study and innate understanding.

His frank, clear eyes, his unconstrained smile, the genuineness of his handshake, the spontaneous appropriateness of his observations, his happy poise, show him to be that rara avis in our day—the cultured gentleman.

He Asked Questions

He put a few questions to me. They were precisely to the point. They were the questions which presumably I could answer. But he did not insist—he glided quickly on. He was the model interviewer—not the stilted interviewer who seriously asks you to stand and deliver like a highwayman. Not the interviewer who, figuratively at any rate, flourishes a notebook and raises a menacing pencil. Not the interviewer who wrestles with his subject. The real interviewer should be light-fingered and dexterous, taking what he wants without making you aware of it. And, need I add, the art of interviewing is not one which is useful only to the newspaper man—it is absolutely indispensable to the first-rate statesman.

There is no reversal of the rôles in this. I, too, in my profession have been the unobtrusive interviewer and am something of a connoisseur of the art. Interviewing should be done without ostentation. Nothing should be elaborated. A word to the wise . . . Glide on as though nothing had been said of any moment . . . and always, when an interview has been satisfactory, it has been to mutual advantage . . . If the statesman, too, is not the interviewer, then there is something wrong on one side or the other. Usually, of course, there is something wrong.

But on this occasion there was certainly nothing wrong on the side of Mr. Roosevelt. What he said was the right blend of personal reference, conscious revelation, apparent triviality, pleasant recollection, vital query, memorable phrase. And all the time he sat there smiling, alert and urbane, penetrating and bantering—a natural man and not an official personage, keeping the right key, easy and seemingly artless.

I do not know whether the so-called experiments will succeed or fail, but since I have come face to face with Mr. Roosevelt I know exactly why he appeals to the imagination of people, and is personally popular. It is because of his unaffected reliance on his natural though cultivated quality of intuition.

Distilleries Plan Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky.—A number of Kentucky distillery companies announced intentions of enlarging their plants, rebuilding former establishments, or constructing new ones following the veto by Gov. Ruby Laffoon of a bill passed by the recent special session which would have increased the state whisky tax from 5 to 10 cents a gallon.

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Scientific Care of
HAIR, SCALP and FACE
PERMANENT WAVING
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The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
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DELIVERY SERVICE

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Big Reduction on All Goods
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Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
899 Congress St
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
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New Congress Building

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Choice Gift Novelties and Jewelry

MAINE

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(Continued)

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Cool, washable dresses to keep you cool, no matter how great the temperature; cool togs for the children; summer accessories; summer furniture to relax in; beverage sets—everything for summer at well-known P. M. & B. value-giving prices.
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Fitted by men who thoroughly understand proper shoe fitting. Bring your shoe problems to us.
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539 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

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CONCORD

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41 Washington Street
THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street
THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street
THE DERRY STORE
Hopkinton, N. H.
THE CURTICE STORE
Contoocook, N. H.
The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

Spiral and Croquignole
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Including Reconditioning Oil Shampoo
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KELVINATOR and GRUNOW
Electric Refrigerators
We invite you to visit us at our new location
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Insurance of All Kinds
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Draperies Distinctly Different

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All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
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PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
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120 NORTH MAIN STREET

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Nothing Else
May We Help You?
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Plain and Printed Silks
Fine Hosiery Underwear
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VACATION
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Strong, roomy and convenient
HARRY G. EMMONS

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at Lower Prices

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Pittston Coal and N. E. Coke
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Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
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Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
11 North Main Street Phone 3080
Nute B. Flanders, Mgr.

Gordon's Fish Market
FRESH MACKEREL are Here—
Also LOBSTERS!
Shipments received daily
12 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 894

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CLEARANCE SALE AT
Service Shop
Helen Wiggin (Prop.)
ROOM 6, MORRILL BUILDING
Dresses From $2.00 Up. Hats From 50c Up
Coats and Suits, $7.95 up
Every Garment to be disposed of by Aug. 1st

DAERIS TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT and CANDY SHOP
Delicious Food and Candy
Home Made Ice Cream

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

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DOVER, N.H.
REPAIRING PRESSING
Telephone 403

Comfortable Vacation Clothes and Shoes
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM CO.
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HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
480 CENTRAL AVENUE
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Charles Kagilliery (Prop.)
Fruit, Nuts, Candy and ICE CREAM PARLOR

LADIES' FULL FASHIONED ALL SILK HOSE
Service Weight, Elastic Top, All Desirable Colors—A Bargain at 79c Pair
It Pays to Trade at
ROSS, 376 Central Avenue

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Dealer in Fine Groceries and VEGETABLES
Prompt and Courteous Service.
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OUR SUMMER SALE OF DRESSES and HATS
and All Wearing Apparel Is Now On
Come and Get Your Bargains
Mrs. E. J. Michel, Morrill Bldg.

A Full Line of ATTRACTIVE Summer Shoes
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
H. E. Hughes Morrill Bldg.

J. P. KEENAN
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
352 CENTRAL AVENUE
Handy Electrical Shop
WESTINGHOUSE APPLIANCES

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BAY STATE PAINTS
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
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Estab. 1895
605 MAIN STREET
Fancy Groceries, Meats Poultry

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Member of I G A Store
Groceries and Meats
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WALK-OVER SHOES
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
Bolduc's
Opposite Colonial Theater

MANCHESTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

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JULY CLEARANCE SALE
AT THE BIG CASH STORE
Everywhere you hear the news—Every department joins in the outstanding savings. For weeks we've planned this event. Better merchandise at drastic reductions.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
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Meats and Groceries
Fancy German Specialties
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Cut Flowers of All Kinds
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A new yarn for your "CLOQUE"
NEW FALL SUIT
During your Summer Vacation is the time to start it!
Ye Quaker Shop
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of Every Description
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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Continuing Our
AUGUST MARK-DOWN PRICES
For July Selling
Special Discount on our already low prices.
Customers of many years standing enjoy our new location because of its immense showrooms and unlimited parking facilities.
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Valley and Wilson Streets

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Buying—Building
Repairing or
Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream
We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Our expert workmen will gladly give you an estimate on what your car needs to have it in first-class running order.
Proper Oiling and Greasing on All Makes of Cars
BROWN'S GARAGE

Permanents
your choice of ZOTOS machineless REALISTIC, NESTLE. We will be glad to help you decide which is best for your hair.
The BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
66 HANOVER STREET

Colorful China
COTTAGE SETS
for Breakfast $2.98 to $10.50
Luncheon or Dinner
Flewelling's KITCHEN NEEDS 412 Chestnut St.

Steeles Service Stores
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954 Elm Street

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COAL and COKE
C. E. Walker & Co.
State and Marcy Streets Tel. 236

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Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
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HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
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The Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Where Newport Goes a'Shopping

The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES ST.

The D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
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Hardware, Cutlery and Woodenware
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
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168 THAMES ST. Tel. 3223

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Newport Typewriter Exchange
Typewriters Sold, Exchanged, Repaired
Office Supplies
29 MARLBOROUGH STREET

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
ISLAND CREAMERY
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Telephone 1115-W

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China and Glassware
Many new and attractive patterns in Luncheon and Tea Sets reasonably priced. Also Ovenware, with black and white decoration. Attractive and useful gifts
At the Paint and China Store
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High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 853 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
Try Our Delicious Soft Drinks and Ice Cream
We Sell Bellamy's

NORFOLK

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Gifts of Quality for Every Occasion
Schwarzschild's
Second at Broad

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

CROWDER'S SERVICE STATION
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Pennzoil and Quaker State Oils
Lubricating, Washing, Simonizing.
Waxing and Polishing
1200 WEST MAIN Dial 5-6086

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. 522 13th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS SOUDERS CO.
The Store of Clarksburg
One Reasonable FREE REPAIR on WOMEN'S HOSE purchased in Our Hosiery Department

Empire Laundry Co.
CLEANERS and DYERS
RUG CLEANERS

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

INSURANCE
COMBS RITTER & CO.
Successors to
G. DON MILLER CO.

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Cream
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

WHY LONGWOOD TOWERS?

BECAUSE rates of rental for these fine suites are now little if any more than for ordinary apartments.

Rates on yearly lease—unfurnished:

THREE-ROOM APARTMENTS: Living room, dining room and kitchenette, bedroom, bath . . $85-$122.50 a month

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OTHER APARTMENTS proportionately priced. Booklet, with full information, upon request. Telephone BEAcon 6460.

LONGWOOD TOWERS - BROOKLINE

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Upper 5 rooms, porch screened; garage; 10 minutes to Newtonville church; $55. DORIS CARLEY, W. New. 2966.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—7-room apartment in 2-family; Frigidaire, oil heat, 2 baths; garage, garden. 50 Crosby Rd. KEN 2524. CEN 1939-W.

MONTREAL, QUE., Tremholm Apts.—3-4 and 5 rooms, modern, mahogany finish, tile bath and shower, garage; low rent, August and September free. Apply to J. BOOTH, 6876 Sherbrooke St. West. Phone DExter 0338.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

AGENTS WANTED

ARE you tired of the ordinary? Realsilk hose are basically different and are guaranteed to give longer wear; men and women wanted in New Hampshire to supply demand created by our summer sale and radio program; commission and bonus. Write REALSILK BRANCH OFFICE, Manchester, and manager will call.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP, Fresh Pond, Manomet—Four large rooms, well furnished, boat, bathing. FRANK TURNER, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

ON Sebago Lake, furnished camps, week, month, or season; lights, water, boat, ice. SHAW, 30 Fleetwood St., Portland, Me.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-8876

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Public Utilities

Boston, July 20, 1934.

(D. P. U. 4852)
Petition of Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Cambridge Gas Light Company for approval of contract for the sale and purchase of gas.

To the Honorable the Department of Public Utilities.

Respectfully represents your petitioners, Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Cambridge Gas Light Company that they have entered into a contract for the sale of gas to Cambridge Gas Light Company, copy of which is attached hereto.

Wherefore, your petitioners respectfully pray that your Honorable Board will approve said contract in accordance with the requirements of law and make the determination required by the said contract.

Respectfully submitted,
BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY,
By D. D. BARNUM, President.
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
By F. H. GOLDING, President.

Upon the foregoing petition, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 26, 1934, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at its hearing room, 100 Nashua Street (seventh floor), Boston.

And the petitioners are required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof once prior to said date in the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston American, Boston Evening Transcript and the Boston Post, and to make return of publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Public Utilities

Boston, July 20, 1934.

(D. P. U. 4853)
Petition of Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Worcester Gas Light Company for approval of contract for the sale and purchase of gas.

To the Honorable the Department of Public Utilities:

Respectfully represents your petitioners, Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Worcester Gas Light Company that they have entered into a contract for the sale of gas to Worcester Gas Light Company, copy of which is attached hereto.

Wherefore, your petitioners respectfully pray that your Honorable Board will approve said contract in accordance with the requirements of law and make the determination required by the said contract.

Respectfully submitted,
BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY,
By D. D. BARNUM, President.
WORCESTER GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
By F. H. GOLDING, President.

Upon the foregoing petition, the Commission, of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 26, 1934, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at its hearing room, 100 Nashua Street (seventh floor), Boston.

And the petitioners are required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof once prior to said date in the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston American, Boston Evening Transcript, Boston Post, Worcester Telegram, Worcester Post, and the Worcester Gazette, and to make return of publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSLINDALE, MASS. — Single house, 7 rooms, overlooking Arboretum; large garden; very reasonable. Eves., Parkway 8665-M.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—9-room colonial house, 3 baths, finished attic, cedar closet, oil burner; plot 100x150, landscaped; 2-car garage, open porch, sun porch; excellent condition and location. MRS. JENSSEN, 45 Locust Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1129 Buchanan St. N. W.—Detached house, 8 large rooms, 2 porches, 1 screened; large yard; 2 baths, gas furnace; excellent condition.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 284 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices for old gold; free appraisal. GOLD REDEEMERS CO., 1015 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

WE NOT ONLY BUY OLD GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC., BUT EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO ESTATES, SUCH AS FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, RUGS, ETC. HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. TEL. KEN. 1423. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. EST. 1910.

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls—Vale of Avoca, Rest Home, in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study; lovely country. MRS. R. N. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont., Can.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS, commercial travelers, overnight accommodations in clean, comfortable home, in Watertown, New York, 1407 State St. (end of car line). Phone 2867-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 32 Center St.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms; board optional; reasonable rent; quiet location; porch, garden; new management. Longwood 9057.

N. Y. C., 110th St.-412 West (Apt. 72)—Light, outside, studio rooms, 2 exposures; single; private bath; Frigidaire. Clarkson 2-3695.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—All-year guest house, rooms with or without private bath; reasonable. 151 Maple St. 4-7075.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 132 3rd St. S. E.—Attractive front room, well furnished, twin beds; visitors accommodated by day, week or month; near Capitol and library.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spacious, beautiful rooms, private baths; refined home for those desiring rest and study. 1902 R St. Dec. 1754

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN, 30-40, with auto, educational selling, Boston, Marlboro, Woonsocket and vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred; write particulars for interview as to weekly and monthly compensation. SUPT., 38 Chauncey St., Room 811, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER—Careful driver, experienced and good references; German, single, American citizen; work anywhere. EMMERICH, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 2101. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-8164.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, companion or attendant; business, social, consular experience; free to go anywhere. Write Box G-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SERVICES offered, experienced in general office work, private branch exchange operating, and as statistician. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED by capable woman, store experience, excellent housekeeper; go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. LENA PEDERSON, 194 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE
AT SOUTH BROOKSVILLE, MAINE
A seashore village, half way between Camden and Mt. Desert; refined and quiet; Gentile patronage. For literature and information address MRS. M. D. CHATTO, S. Brooksville, Me.

SUMMER HOMES

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Route 1—To let, completely furnished 8 rooms, plus ice, milk, telephone, electricity, janitor service; 60 miles from Boston, good roads. MRS. ANNA BLOOD.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LADY, German-American, seeking post, companion to one needing attention, reading, singing, accompanist for the singing of Christian Science hymns. Write Box K-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appearing in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 Folders, Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-28, Mass.

WANTED

ACTIVE ready-to-wear shop in Iowa town of 7000 wishes to handle lines of Ladies' and Children's apparel on commission. Write X-31 Suite 2900, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST — Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

The KELVIN
Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
805A FIRST STREET W.

EDMONTON

TELEPHONE 26235
C. A. REID
for Your
CUSTOM TAILORING
Suite 3 and 4 — EDMONTON
10334 Jasper Avenue — Alberta, Canada

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LTD.
EDMONTON FORD DEALER
102nd Street — South of Jasper Avenue
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson Bay Company
Edmonton's Foremost Store
THE BAY
A Store Second to None!

LUMBER *and* MILLWORK
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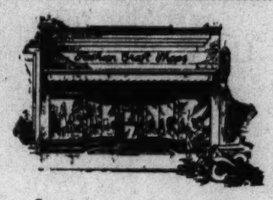

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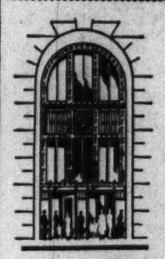

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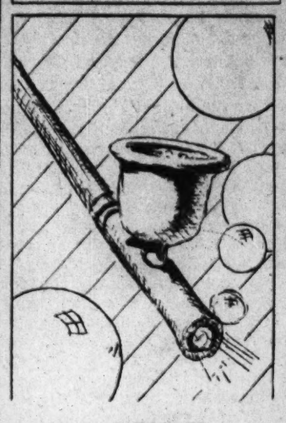
Daily Features

With the Inventors



New Bubble Pipe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT could be a better pastime for children on a hot afternoon (and grown-ups have been known to indulge in it surreptitiously, too!) than blowing great shining soap bubbles, and watching them float lazily through the air? This bubble pipe, which has just earned U. S. Patent No. 1962801 for Harvey L. Bloxon, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, works on a slightly different basis than the old-fashioned ones. The bowl of the pipe is placed partway up the stem, and acts as a little reservoir for the soapsuds, while the bubbles emerge from the end of the stem.

In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

Rural constable, during a quiet period, responds to the force of habit.

Chief Offender

At a recent trial one of the witnesses was a green countryman, unused to the ways of the law, but quick, as it proved, to understand its fundamentals. After a severe cross-examination the counsel for the prosecution paused, and then, putting on a look of severity, exclaimed:

"Mr. Kilkins, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"

"A different story from what I told, sir?"

"That is what I mean."

"Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are."

"Well, I guess you've tried 'bout as hard as any of them."—*Montreal Star.*

The Real Reason

Diner: "I can't eat this soup."

Waiter: "I'll call the manager."

Diner (when manager arrives): "This soup, I can't eat it."

Manager: "I regret that; I'll fetch the chef."

Diner (when chef arrives): "I can't eat this soup."

Chef: "What's the matter with it?"

Diner: "Nothing; I haven't a spoon!"—*Grit.*

No False Moves

Lady: "How would you like to live in the desert country?"

Maiden Lady (matrimonially inclined): "I wouldn't live where I couldn't hope to have a shower sometime!"

Preparation

"Why are you studying all those foreign languages?"

"I am expecting to move to New York to live."—*Pathfinder.*

Preparedness

Mother: "I hope you didn't take a second helping of cake at the party, son."

Son: "No, Ma, I took two pieces the first time."—*Capper's Weekly.*

For Direction

Golfer (far off in the rough): "Say, caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"

Caddy: "It isn't a watch, sir; it's a compass."—*Pearson's.*

Final Hash

Diner (examining menu): "Chicken croquettes, eh? What part of the chicken is the croquette?"

Friend: "It's the part that goes on to the table last."—*Answers.*

Quotation for Today

OUR great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness, shall follow it whithersoever that shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.

—THACKERAY

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Bay Rum

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I SAT in the shop of a Barber, and the Barber cut my Hair, and trimmed my Beard. And there came a Seller of Barbers' Supplies and spake unto the Barber while the Barber did things unto me. And the Seller of Barbers' Supplies spake thus:

Behold, I have brought unto thee a Sample of our New Brand of Bay Rum, which I wish thee to try, and see if it be not More Mild than any Bay Rum thou hast ever used.

And the Barber spake unto me, saying, Shall I try it on thee?

And I said, Go to it. I will Try Anything Once.

And he put the New Brand of Bay Rum upon my Face and upon my Neck.

And he said to me, How dost thou find it? Is it indeed Mild?

And I answered, Thou hast said it. It is so mild that I know not if it be Bay Rum or Rain Water.

And the Seller of Barbers' Supplies answered and said, If thou must have it Bite, I might have put in Red Pepper.

And I said, Nay, I care not for the Bite in Itself, but it seemeth to me that the High Cost of Living had Hit the Bay Rum Industry, so that the New Brand hath come from Lake Michigan.

And I said, Mildness is All Right in Its Place. A little mildness now and then is relished by the Best of Men; but if I pay Real Money unto the Barber, I desire that there be some evidence that he giveth me the Real Stuff, and not something out of the Rain Water Barrel. I would rather be hurt with something that is to do Me Good than be mollified by that which shall Harm me or Profit me Nothing.

So I left the shop of the Barber, and I went to mine House, and I sat me down to prepare Wise Words to speak to the people on the Sabbath.

And it was in mine heart to speak unto them in all Gentleness, for I love them, and they are very good to me. But I heard the voice of God saying unto me, Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and this congregation their sins.

And I did as God spake unto me, and I called them to repentance and a new life.

And they said unto me, Now that was the way to preach. We desire sermons that have Some Punch in them.

And I reflected that they would rather be hurt by that which was to do them good than be pleased with that which would harm them or profit them nothing.

What They Say

A Daily Rule

"If you are big in little things it won't be necessary to watch being little in big things."—*Mrs. Delight S. Peters.*

Equality

"As every day passes the people of this country are less and less willing to tolerate benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

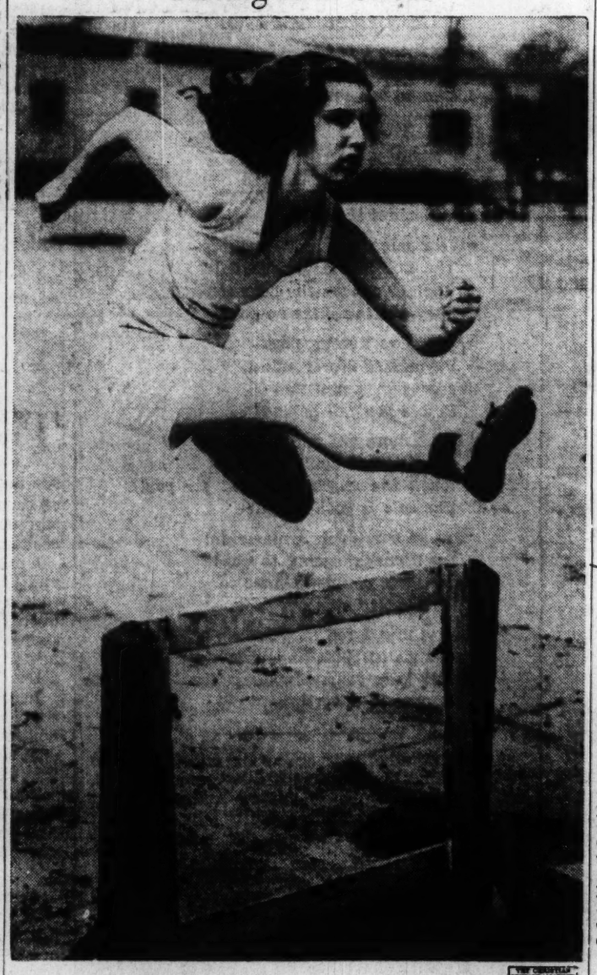
For the Still Small Voice?

"The world is now one vast amplifier; a single pistol shot can set us all by the ears."—*Ivor Brown.*

Dry England

"If the present rate of decrease in the consumption of alcohol continues, then in approximately 15 years we shall became a 'dry' country without any prohibition law at all."—*D. C. West.*

Taking It in Stride



Just as This Pasadena High School Girl Was Showing Her Skill Over the Low Hurdles, Frank S. Wilton, of Huntington Park, Calif., Happened Along With His Trusty Camera; and, of Course, the Monitor Camera Club Was the Beneficiary. Accurate Timing, on the Part of the Runner and Camera Man, Was Essential; and a Good Action Picture Resulted.

State Flower No. 37

Courtesy Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florida: Orange Blossoms

FLORIDA'S romantic choice of the orange blossom for its state flower suggests perfume-laden spring breezes and the tintinnabulation of wedding bells. Florida tells all the world that nature's golden sweets mean much to her citizens. Native groves stretch for miles across fertile plains, producing fruit known at breakfast tables all over the world.

From 500 to 1200 oranges are produced annually on a well-cared-for tree. Cultivated trees seldom exceed 30 feet in height. They are evergreens which originated in China, and which spread by way of India and Hindustan through the early civilization of Mesopotamia to Egypt. The conquering armies of Islam brought them to Spain, and early explorers introduced them to South and Central America. Florida and California got their first specimens from missionaries during the early days of colonization, and from these have sprung the 20,000,000 or more trees now growing in these states.

The orange peel, so useful to us for the well-known marmalade and candied delicacies, serves still another purpose. Millions of insects would rob the fruit of juices and make it useless to us were it not for this bitter, unpalatable rind, forming a seal which only brave insects can break.

Daily Anecdote

Orders From the Chief

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE cold, blustering winter night President Lincoln emerged from the White House to visit the War Department, anxious to learn the latest news from the front. As the frigid blast struck him he drew his shawl closer about his shoulders. Then he realized that a sentry was doing guard duty out there. Turning to him, President Lincoln said: "Young man, you've got a cold job tonight. Step inside and stand guard there."

"My orders keep me out here," replied the soldier.

"Yes, but your duties can be performed just as well inside as out here, and you'll oblige me by going in."

"I have been stationed outside," said the sentry, and resumed his pacing.

"Hold on, there!" said Mr. Lincoln, turning back, "it occurs to me that I am Commander-in-Chief of the army, and I order you to go inside."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Ziklag

THE site of the city of Ziklag has not been definitely located, but it seems clear that it lay somewhere to the southwest of Palestine (long i); and we are told that it was one of the towns given to Simeon when the Promised Land was divided among the various tribes after its conquest by the men of Israel led by Joshua (Josh. 19:1-5).

Later it came into the hands of the Philistines, but was assigned to David when he was still a fugitive from Saul's wrath, by Achish, King of Gath (I Sam. 27:6f). However, when the son of Jesse and his men were absent on military duty, the Amalekites made a devastating raid upon Ziklag, setting fire to the town, and capturing all the women and children who had been left there (30:1-3).

Though at first stunned by this calamity, David and his adherents soon took active meaures to pursue their foes, securing the safe return of the captives, and recovering the spoil which had been taken (verse 19).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Electric Washing Machine

ONE of our neighbors has installed an electric washer in her home; and not only is her own washing day made much easier, but so are those of an increasing number of "clients."

Early in the morning one of the latter may be seen bringing her basket of clothes. And shortly afterward—but still early—returning home, the heaviest part of the washing completed. She has been charged at the reasonable rate of 25 cents an hour, which includes, if required, the practical assistance of the owner; and she goes away in admiration of her friend's enterprise, for not only has time been saved and inconvenience prevented, but the extra cost is even more moderate than at first realized, when she remembers to subtract the cost of fuel saved.

The spirit of adventure which marked the commencement of this undertaking, which was an easy purchase transaction, has been amply rewarded, for our neighbor's washer is proving such a boon to housewives that she is not only certain of being able to meet the monthly payments, but is already making a profit as well. A. A. C.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts to Think About

Abundance consists not alone in material possession, but in an uncovetous spirit.—*Seldon.*

How many things there are in the world of which Diogenes hath no need!—*Diogenes at a country fair.*

When I get a little money I buy books, and if any is left, I buy food and clothes.—*Erasmus.*

Wherever man goes to dwell, his character goes with him.—*African Proverb.*

In the sublimest flight of the soul, rectitude is never surmounted, love is never outgrown.—*Emerson.*

A handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.—*George Herbert.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ol' Pete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

OL' PETE is a pigeon. He was found one night four years ago, lying against the curbing with a leg and wing out of commission. He was carried home and made comfortable in a cotton-lined basket; and in a few days he was ready to be dismissed. But when he was taken out of doors and invited to go his way, he showed that he was grateful for his kind treatment by stirring no farther than the eaves of the roof.

It was soon plain that his new home was entirely satisfactory to him and that he intended to remain. The name Ol' Pete was given him, and a white house with green trimmings and roof, red chimney and a comfortable veranda, was set upon a pole and made ready for his occupancy.

From his veranda he became acquainted with the cat, and one day Pete began to make overtures of friendship. Now Pete feels welcome to sit upon the cat's back and play with her. When they rest together, Pete doses confidently, enfolded gently within the cat's paws.

Some time ago the cat was kept busy caring for her kittens in the basement, and Pete missed his companion. He slipped through the door one day and saw for himself that she was unavoidably detained, so he stayed to help out a bit. Peter was discovered standing among the kittens with his wings outspread, to cover them.

Because he had lived in the city with a flock of pigeons, concern was expressed that he might be lonesome for companionship of his own kind, but Pete proved that present arrangements were quite to his liking. One afternoon several pigeons alighted on the lawn; and Pete without ceremony scuttled to his house and remained within, peeking out of the door at intervals to see if the pigeons were still about; nor did he come out until the pigeons were out of sight.

Yes, Pete is content, with grain always at hand and with someone to close the door of his house when he retires for the night.

A Word a Day

"Shall" and "Will" in Questions

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A correspondent (G. T. B.), who disclaims any particular handiness with "shall" and "will," takes exception to "will" in the following (the first from a newspaper advertisement, the second from an article):

1. What will I do with that $4.50?
2. Will we see any lions tomorrow?

In questions, "shall" and "will" are used according to the expected use in the answer (keeping in mind that "will" expresses determination in the first person, and simple futurity or expectancy in the second and third). For example, "Will you do it?" is correct; the assumed answer being a determined "I will." On the other hand, "Do you think you will be happy there?" violates the law laid down by the grammarians; for if the answer were to be "Yes," it would imply "I think I am determined to be happy there." Since the best that the answer can imply is expectancy, the inquirer might well take this into consideration, and ask, "Do you think you shall be happy there?" Of course, colloquial usage is very little concerned with this distinction; in fact, the nice point was not raised by the scholars until the eighteenth century.

But to return to the examples, both of which are asked in the first person. No. 1 implies: "What am I determined to do with that $4.50?" If the person asking himself doesn't know what he is determined to do, why should he ask himself what he wills to do? "What shall I do with that $4.50?" is the precise suggestion of futurity. So, too, with No. 2. A person sees lions because they cross his path, not entirely because of any willing on his part. "Shall (expectancy) we see any lions tomorrow?" is then the proper form.

Always use "shall" in questions in the first person, unless the question is repeated for rhetorical effect; for example: "Will you do it?" "Will I do it? Of course I will!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Interview*

By THE HAGERS

"SAY, WADDLES, WE WOULD LIKE SOME VIEWS OF YOU TO PUBLISH IN THE 'NEWS'."
"TO SHOW THAT I'M DOMESTIC, LOOK! HOW DO YOU LIKE MY ROLE OF COOK?"
"NO, WE WANT SOMETHING DIGNIFIED," THE DUCK PHOTOGRAPHER REPLIED.
"YOUR PICTURE IS TO ILLUSTRATE 'WHO'S WHO IN DRAKEVILLE'. THANKS, THAT'S GREAT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The World's Week

A MAN attempting to follow Paul's advice to think on things of good report has had his work cut out for him this last week. Especially if he sought food for thought in the daily press. Even a newspaper like the Monitor, which gives space to evil report only when it is of social significance, has found its constructive news overshadowed. Wars and rumors of wars, strikes and threats of strikes, drought and forecasts of drought—on the whole it is not a bright picture these seven days have given us.

Most of the "wars" occurred in America—industrial conflict breaking out into open hostilities in Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Strikes strewed the country from coast to coast, New York, West Virginia, Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin also having serious but less widely advertised disputes. Four states called out their armies, and militiamen used tear gas and guns against men who attacked others for taking their jobs. In Minneapolis sixty-eight were injured in one clash, and in several cities men were killed in this insensate warfare. Losses of money ran into millions—San Francisco estimated the cost of her general strike at $100,000,000—and further emphasized the folly of trying to obtain industrial justice by inflicting hardship on workers, employers or public.

* * *

Here we see illustrated the operation of a belief which lies behind this whole record of strife. Men obsessed with the notion that the supply of good is limited and that the gain of one must be the loss of another, begin, like dogs with a bone, to quarrel over its division and in the process destroy much they might have shared. Of course, what General Johnson said at Berkeley is not quite true. He could not prove that strikes, like wars, "never got anything for anybody—unless it was black eyes and bloodshed." Labor is convinced that most of the gains it has made have been won only by strikes or the threat of strikes.

Yet it is a terribly costly method and one which never obtains a recognition of right but merely of might. And certainly it is a method more suited to unreasoning beasts than to Christian men and women. Surely, one can agree with General Johnson's further statement that, "it is not good business, it is not good Americanism, it is merely madness to say that any set of our people cannot sit down around a table" and fairly divide the products of their enterprise. Before many more years have passed fighting to adjust wages will appear as foolish as dueling to determine honor does today.

At a time when the community interest is being asserted in so many directions we may expect to see less and less patience with the destructive tyranny of industrial warfare and more and more effort to provide impartial mediation such as the American Government is now offering under its new labor laws. In a world pledged to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy nations will not long tolerate internal war as an instrument of industrial policy.

Humanity has already disproved the fears of Malthus that wars and plagues were needed to hold population down to the level of a supposedly limited food supply. As humanity continues to cast off the shackles of limited thinking and learns that true abundance is spiritual and therefore inexhaustible, it will lose other fears of scarcity which lie at the root of present strife, industrial and national.

* * *

These fears were reflected in the week's "rumors of wars" and in the diplomatic devices with which the world seeks to calm itself. They were apparent in Great Britain's decision to increase its air forces by forty-one squadrons. They had their part in the report of America's Baker board to the effect that American aerial defense would not be best promoted by an air force separate from the army and navy, but that the army force should be increased to 2320 planes. They plainly activated conversations and political maneuvers reaching from Rome to Moscow and from Bucharest to London for a gigantic system of mutual guarantees against aggression loosely termed an Eastern Locarno.

These basic misconceptions of man as a quarrelsome animal, scrambling for the scraps of scarcity, were not absent from other news of the week less directly concerned with rumors of war. The juggling for place in the French Cabinet, the Dawes Commission's seizure of German tax moneys to prevent discrimination in the payment of bonds, a further clean-up of unsympathetic elements among the Brown Shirts following Chancellor Hitler's drastic "purging" of June 30, Japan's failure to obtain American agreement to a division of the Pacific—all these developments held traces of the same fears, the same disbelief in the power of truth and justice which causes resort to strikes.

Even the drought which scorched alike the American Middle West and sections of England, Germany and Russia, was a denial of Isaiah's promise: "They shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them." Yet men have learned today to save themselves in some measure from the famines which once accompanied drought. They will learn eventually to save themselves from drought, whether of rain, work or security.

A Popgun Reply

ARMAMENT makers encourage nations to defend their honor in the thunder of the cannonade. But their own they usually defend with silence. Sir Basil Zaharoff—prince of arms salesmen, "mystery man of Europe"—is credited with the shrewdness of refusing to comment on anything that is written about him. A similar strategy has served the arms industry well through many profitable years. But two recent deviations from it have made news certain to attract attention.

A spokesman for the head of the Krupp steel firm, replying to an interviewer's suggestion that war is profitable to arms makers, has said:

> You are mistaken. War is not profitable. Before the war about 95 per cent of the total weight of the Krupp output consisted of material for civilian use, and only 5 per cent of guns and munitions. We were then making high profits. When the war came we concentrated on the manufacture of armaments. After the war the firm of Krupp suffered a serious financial crisis because there had been no demand for its nonmilitary products.

And Mr. Irénee du Pont has characterized attacks on munitions makers as inspired by a "subservient force instigated by the Third Internationale"; by efforts of idealists to prevent war through a "mistaken notion" that preparedness is its cause, and by newspaper and magazine articles printed to boost circulation with lurid reading matter.

It is interesting that these two utterances appeared in American newspapers only four days apart, because the experience of the du Pont firm with war-time and peace-time profits is curiously at variance with that of Krupp. Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, commenting on Mr. du Pont's statement, noted that for the four years preceding the World War, du Pont's profits averaged something more than $6,000,000 annually, whereas in the four war years they averaged much more than $56,000,000 per year.

One might quote these figures in reply to Krupp's spokesman, but Senator Pope was more specifically pointing out that the profits of war are so great as to be a serious temptation to any private, uncontrolled industry, which might see its markets increased by war or possibility of war. He was not denying that the policy of silence usually followed by arms makers offers, as Mr. du Pont observed, a happy hunting ground for sensation-mongering writers. He was implying that wide public apprehension over the activities of the munitions trade, and governmental efforts to investigate those activities in the United States, are justified.

It is unnecessary to dignify with argument the exceedingly "red" herring which Mr. du Pont and other exponents of "preparedness" habitually drag into discussions of military expenditures. In fairness to the du Pont firm, it should be said that they have a more patriotic record than have many armament manufacturers. Nevertheless there seems room for improvement in the patriotism of an entire industry that evidently thrives on its country's distresses. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, who heads the Senate committee now preparing to investigate the American munitions business, compares peace and war profits of several firms besides du Pont:

	Average peace year	Average war year
U. S. Steel	$105,000,000	$239,000,000
Bethlehem Steel	6,000,000	49,000,000
Anaconda Copper	10,000,000	34,000,000
General Motors	6,900,000	21,700,000

Other firms on the Nye list show increases—some proportionately as large, some smaller.

In view of known facts and figures regarding the trade in armaments, statements of armorers regarding their operations are insufficient to allay public suspicion. That public interest frequently is ill served, and that public security is sometimes jeopardized by unscrupulous agents of armament firms cannot be disproved by such announcements as those of Mr. du Pont or the Krupp spokesman. Indeed, these defenses only raise further questions.

Argentine "Unification"

A RECENT decision of the Argentine Attorney-General ends a long and old interprovincial dispute and completes the "unification" of that nation. The decision, which cannot be appealed, is to the effect that provincial authorities cannot pass laws to restrict and restrain interprovincial commerce. Though efforts have been made to deprive the Argentine provinces of this right, ways to circumvent the laws have always been found.

The Argentine republic has suffered from the very beginning of its independent existence from circumstances that have complicated and retarded the development of a strong central government. In the first place, the provinces were jealous of the power, prestige and position of Buenos Aires, and, in the second place, they prized their own provincial rights and culture more highly than that of their neighbors. When independence came, the leaders in Buenos Aires, blind to developments elsewhere, wrote "unitary," or centralized, constitutions for the nation while the provinces were providing themselves with constitutions of their own, thus making a federation *de facto* which was only recognized in 1853 when the present federal Constitution was adopted.

Even so, it was only in 1880, when Buenos Aires was "federalized," that the provinces ceased open and covert warfare against the capital city. Though the struggles between the *porteños* and the provincials, as they were called, no longer were a main feature of Argentine history and development, the quarrels between provinces in the realm of trade and commerce apparently kept on. This 75-year-old fight now comes to an end and the Argentine nation emerges more unified, in its political and economic structure, at least, than at any other time since it has been a free republic. Internal free trade will probably prove as profitable in Argentina as it has in the United States and other advantages will become apparent as the years pass by. The decision of the Attorney-General automatically terminated more than 50 tariff law suits. Argentina has gained already.

New Roads to Romance?

VAST additional recreational advantages are not the only benefits to the general public which result from the CCC camp workers. It may be that these workers have tapped a new field which will provide a novel and enjoyable method of learning both history and literature. Today in northern Idaho, southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon two projects are under way which serve as an illustration. When completed there will be made available to millions of motorists and hikers extensive pleasure domains. When venturing into these forested lands may not the public recall the first known expedition to this country, that of Lewis and Clark? If so, then what of the Indian girl guide, Sacajawea?

Perhaps in all American history there has been no more colorful and satisfying constructive adventure than the experiences of this woman. Born a Shoshone—a tribe remarkable for its morality, truthfulness and bravery—she possessed qualities that made her service as guide of exceptional value to these explorers. Her presence on the expedition was evidence in itself that Lewis and Clark were on an errand of peace, because no woman, in that section of the world, ever would accompany any war party. However, it was not so much as a guide that she deserves recognition. Her chief contribution was her unfailing understanding of the attitude of the white man, which she passed on to her native tribes, and her successful interpretation to the white man of the Indian point of view. It was she who persuaded these tribes to adopt the white man's methods of agriculture, a service of particular value to government agents at that time.

An authentic record of the life of Sacajawea has been written by Grace Raymond Hebard, who has for nearly thirty years sought—in her own words—"to rescue Sacajawea from the semi-oblivion into which her name had fallen, and give to her her legitimate place in the history of the great northwest." In this successful effort there is romance aplenty. It is gratifying to find that Sacajawea's faith in the white people was never betrayed. This cannot always be said in reference to the treatment of the American Indian. Her son, Baptiste, the papoose of the great expedition in 1805, accompanied Prince Paul of Würtemberg on his journey through Europe; her adopted son, Bazil, was a leader, highly respected by the whites, and she herself always was treated with reverence by white and Indian alike.

The Casual Day

The Enlightened Public

Everything I see in print
Seems so good and wise—
Listen to the folks who know
It pays to advertise.

"Eat more Macaroni!"
Macaroni? Why?
Because the macaroni-man
'Ll benefit thereby!

"Wear more furs and feathers—
The Enlightened Public do!"
Trapping? What's the odds if
They put the shine on you?

"Buy more automobiles—
Payments? Never mind!"
We get our commission
Before you fall behind!

"Drink more gin and bitters—
Gulp it, and don't fuss!"
Though the stuff's not good for you,
The sale is good for us!

"Put your cash in armaments!
Boy! They're going to pay!"
War? Well, you don't have to
Go fighting anyway!

Everything I see in print
Sounds so right and wise—
Better keep your wits sharp, for
It pays to advertise.

H. C. H.

A delegation of 400 Annapolis midshipmen in Italy honored Mussolini with a Navy football yell, which no doubt convinced Il Duce that the Fascist salute employed by Italian youth falls somewhat short of the utmost in expressing youthful mass enthusiasm.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Attempts at general strikes all show that no class with impunity can ever hope to overthrow the rest of the community. A new chief comes to Tammany, the district leader, Mr. Dooling. And now the Tiger waits to see if jobs come forth through Dooling ruling. The Mersey tunnel's done at last! King George begins the celebration. All river tunnels are outclassed by this new two-mile terebration. Endeavour's crew all strike and quit and amateurs with ardor frantic are taken on to do their bit at cup lifting 'cross the Atlantic. P. W.

THE WORLD AT LARGE VS. BENITO MUSSOLINI, et al.

The Case for the Defense

Individualism
Also has its faults:
To be forced to fit a place
May be better
Than to have no place to fit. W. B.

"One of the arguments against war," smiles a London columnist, "is that it is a great encourager of monuments." And an argument against monuments is that they very often are subtle encouragers of war.

An NRA close-up of American movie salaries shows 110 of them topping the bread-winnings of President Roosevelt. Fond parents' expectations for their boy babies' futures still include the Presidency—but only as a sort of second choice.

Mrs. Welkins of Cambridge

MRS. WELKINS was the daily "char," arriving at 7 in the morning, a little wabbly on French heels, under a large, exuberantly flowered hat, and departing soon after tea time—with obvious regrets. For if there was one thing that Mrs. Welkins enjoyed, it was company.

To be sure she had, at home, according to report, what one would have supposed to be company enough; but for some reason or other her own family didn't seem quite to fill the bill.

Not that she wasn't fond of them. Oh, no indeed! Repeatedly she was heard to affirm that Mr. Welkins (somebody's second butler, and very gifted, "when he felt like it," on the mouth organ) was ever such a nice man. "I didn't think I was going to like him very much at first," she would say, "but he's really ever such a nice man." And as for "our Maisie," age 15, the eldest of the five children—well, no one could have been more whole-heartedly admired. There was no doubt about that.

"The way our Maisie manages the rest of them," Mrs. Welkins would declare, "is somethink wonderful!" Apparently she cooked their dinners, mended their clothes, washed them, combed them, entertained and disciplined them, and was even, in spare moments, teaching little Ernie, age 2, the letters of the alphabet.

* * *

It was rather difficult to determine precisely what rôle Mrs. Welkins herself played in the family circle. One pictured her, somehow, as sitting in the best room, in the best chair, with her hat on, like a lady caller—receiving a cup of tea from our Maisie, and saying, with tremendous interest, even with the warmest affection, "My word, isn't little Ernie growing!"

Or perhaps she regaled her brood (as she was apt to regale me when she brought 11 o'clock milk and biscuits out into the garden) with recitals of her varied doings in the outer world. Which, one couldn't help feeling, would, in lieu of more orthodox maternal attentions, be a not inconsiderable contribution to any household—establishing her probably as a figure of high romance—"our Mum," bounding about cheerily, now here, now there, irrepressibly social.

For Mrs. Welkins, it was clear, had always been a one for trying as many things and consorting with as many people as possible. She had begun by being a chambermaid in a large house; then she had become a waitress in a restaurant near the market; then she had worked in a cakeshop; then she had married Mr. Welkins (wearing a pale pink dress, recklessly ruffled, and an enormous brooch shaped like an anchor—the wedding gift of Mr. Welkins, who appeared, despite his inland, indoor life, to have strong nautical inclinations).

* * *

After this, for a vaguely indicated stretch of time, she had been a "bedder" at one of the colleges.

"Ever such a lovely job," she was fond of recalling. "With such nice young gentlemen. A bit larky sometimes; but what I always say is, a gentleman can be a bit larky and you don't mind."

All the same she had, obviously, been mildly surprised by some of them. Especially by dons. "You'd expect *them* to be such serious gentlemen, wouldn't you? But not a bit of it! Some of the young ones were real terrors. Worse than my 'Erbert. You'd never believe the things they'd get up to. Why once"—this was her favorite revelation—"once I came into one of their rooms and found one of them'd put on my coat and hat that I'd left hanging up behind the door, and was running about in front of a lot of others, under an umbrella!"

This, one felt, had really shocked Mrs. Welkins. But she had apparently carried the situation off very gracefully. "I pretended," she said, "not to notice him."

Then there was the time she had popped in, unexpected like, and found a pillow fight in progress: a pillow fight of so strenuous a nature that a clock, a mirror, and almost an entire tea service had been incidentally demolished. "Not half rough, they were!" said Mrs. Welkins. "With feathers all over them. I thought it ever such a funny thing for gentlemen to do. But they seemed to like it."

* * *

Ever since her "bedder" experience Mrs. Welkins had retained a warm feeling for the university in general and Corpus Christi in particular.

She always attended the boat races, in her best togs, with her offspring wandering along behind her munching bull's-eyes. Cherry and white defeats were taken violently to heart; and cherry and white victories promptly and beamingly celebrated by treating the whole family, even unto little Ernie, to "the pictures."

Mrs. Welkins was, of course, devoted to "the pictures." Especially to sad ones. Most especially to ones wherein mothers were wrenched from children or children wrenched from mothers. According to her own account, she cried like anythink over these. "I'm sensitive that way," she would remark. "Some people don't mind, but I do. I cry like anythink."

* * *

One day, abruptly, at the end of April, Mrs. Welkins left.

She had no complaints to offer. Indeed no! It wasn't the place; it was simply that she, Mrs. Welkins, felt that the time had come to "move on." "You see," she explained, "it's like this. I say to myself, look at all the different things there are in the world; then I think, it's a shame to stick too long at one of them because then you won't get around to the others." It seemed a somewhat strenuous system; but apparently Mrs. Welkins had always found it highly satisfactory. So there was nothing much to do except say good-by, and trust that her next experience would be as pleasant as she assured us this last one had proved. . . .

The new job was in Woolworth's, at the jewelry counter. Several times I went in and saw her there: cheerful, chatty, and garlanded with strings of colored beads. "They're a fair treat, aren't they?" she would say, gazing admiringly at the glittering glass stuff all around her. Then, suddenly, she was gone again.

* * *

Nothing was seen or heard of her for some time, not until the Sunday before I left Cambridge. It was toward the end of July; and we were canoeing up to The Orchard for a farewell tea under the apple trees. The Cam lay gentle and silken; the paddle dipped and lifted; the meadows flowed past. Then, all at once, we came abreast of something—a punt full of people—a punt full of Welkinses.

They were moored to the left bank, in a sheet of shade; and they were all there: Mr. Welkins, in his shirt sleeves and violet braces; our Maisie, attending to little Ernie; the three other children; and, at the head, facing them all, Mrs. Welkins herself—wearing her French heeled shoes and her exuberantly flowered hat.

"Oh, Mrs. Welkins!" I called. "How do you do, Mrs. Welkins!"

She turned, and beamed; and all the other Welkinses turned likewise.

"Where have you gone to now?" I asked. "I wanted to buy a bracelet from you the other day, but they told me you'd left."

"Oh, yes," she said. "I'm trying something else. I'm in a cinema. Ushering. It's ever such a nice place. And such lovely pictures! Two different ones every week—"

Our Maisie suddenly smiled at me: a half-proud, half-fondly, indulgent smile.

"Our Mum," she observed, "*isn't* she a one!"

DORIS PEEL.

The Church and the Economic Order

By THE REV. CAMERON PARKER HALL
Pastor, Christ Presbyterian Church, New York City
[Excerpts from an address at the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia]

THE depression through which we are still passing marks in a tragic way the social basis of our economic welfare. My parishioners who are out of work today lost their jobs, not because of their personal shortcoming, but through causes whose origin lies imbedded in the faults of our economic order.

I can think of nothing more important for us, and particularly for the church, to recognize than that however holders of private wealth may look upon their wealth, it is shot through with social significance. We can only deal intelligently with modern wealth when we accept its changed character.

In this light it is good for us, perhaps, to ask a simple, but profound, question. What is an economic system for? For one thing, it should produce and distribute more and more of the things that men need to realize on a material basis the "abundant life." Man does not live "by bread alone," but neither does he live without bread. And not only by bread, but by those things that make for what we call culture.

* * *

Another test, which the enlightened conscience of a Christian should ask of a system is that it provide security for people. If a person gives the best that he has in him in service to the economic life of his land, surely it is a matter of right and not of charity that he be helped through periods of need. Another thing that it is only fair to ask of an economic system as mechanically advanced as ours is that it provide ample time for leisure—I suppose I should say "protected leisure" to distinguish it from unemployment.

A further test that I would apply to any economic system is this: What kind of men does it produce? Yes, men, for it is inevitable that a system leaves its mark upon those who engage in it. We refer to mass production in terms of things turned out, but more important than things is the mass production of men, and of women and children. The human wealth that our system destroys makes mockery of the material wealth that it produces.

I believe that the church must accept the fact that we are to live in a world for sometime to come that is collective, and not individualistic. The scientific invention of our fathers has brought into being a corporate economic life for their sons. For better or for worse, mankind is to live in collectivism.

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But whether this collectivism is to be for better or for worse depends vitally upon what the church does. I do not believe that a primary concern of the church is the economic structure of society; but what is of vital concern to the church is the purpose it serves. Certainly a collectivistic state that is run for the welfare of the most people is closer by far to the purpose of the church than an individualistic society that works for the good of the few.

Now if this corporate economic system is to be won to the purposes of God, the church must build in individual men and women that character and those virtues that will be appropriate. The interdependence of men with each other; the need for social responsibility; the vision that sees the whole as greater than any part; the spirit of coöperation and of sharing; the mystical unity of mankind—all these are virtues that suit the new economic life.

Secondly, the church must accept and build upon the fact that we live in a day when there is plenty for all to live decently—if there is the proper distribution. We have solved the problem of economic well-being as far as the mechanical aspect is concerned, but we have failed miserably as far as distribution is concerned. And with that failure the church is implicated, and with its solution the church is challenged; because a social failure is essentially a moral and spiritual one. The church must fight the complacency with which we accept the fact that in a day of plenty there are millions who starve, that in a day when the economic system is geared to turn out things of culture our minimum codes provide barely enough to keep the body alive.

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In the third place, I believe that the church must move out from giving such prominence to charity as the social virtue and must become more prophetic in demanding social reconstruction, from the ground up, on Christian principles. We must recognize, and repentantly acknowledge, that our acts of charity are, in effect, a form of insurance against social discontent.

The church must challenge the whole ethical basis of the present capitalistic system. In so far as the system puts the rights of property above the welfare of human beings, the church must denounce and seek its change. In so far as the system elevates the acquisitive instinct above the many other instincts of human nature, it has no standing in the Christian church. In so far as the system upholds the supremacy of competition as against the coöperative spirit, the church must declare that it is false to the making of a true social order and it is as false to the Christian view of society. While the church may with profit seek reform here and there, it dare not rest with anything less than the ethical reconstruction of our economic order.